ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,156—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st Augt.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7400	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	R. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4205	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SHAM, 6th September. | CATHAY, 13th October.
ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.
BURAT, 4th October.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,223	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Samoon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 21st, 1894.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Gauhe	1,432	1st September.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
The steamer is loading in Prince's Dock Shed.
For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 25th August, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 1st Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th August, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 30th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,500 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our Up-country Constituents:—

She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And everyone in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.

But to his suit Carrie would never make requital,
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.

He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."

She told him to marry him would not make him khush,
He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,

Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Catalogues on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KOLA WINE.

A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

Dose.—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing [illegible] apply SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE.
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.
ARMS and AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!
WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SELECTED AUSTRALIAN FRUITS,
IN SYRUP.

A CONSIGNMENT of the following is just landed direct from the Growers in Prime condition. A trial order is solicited.

APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, WHITE CHERRIES,
Per tin, Re. 1-11. Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Camp and City.

JUST ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S
BAG TOP CAPS.
BEST FINISH, SILK LINED.

VICUNA,
HARRIS TWEED,
VELVET CORD,
BLUE SERGE,
HOMESPUN, &c.
FROM Rs. 3.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
DIAMONDS.
RUBIES. PEARLS.
EMERALDS. CAT'S EYES.
SAPPHIRES. TURQUOISES.
&c., &c. &c., &c.

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

Any of the above Gems may be selected on the Premises and mounted artistically in Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, or any other Design at the shortest possible notice, at the Lowest charge commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

Designs and Estimates furnished for any Description of Jewellery, no matter how intricate or elaborate.

Missing Stones replaced in Ornaments, and all Kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All Gems set on the Premises under the Strictest European Supervision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "APOLLO" SHIRT
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
No. 1	4 0
" 2	3 12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3 4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS,"
AND
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

CIGAR CONDITIONERS
and Drying Medium
FOR THE MONSOON!

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in.
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Lessee and Director .....H. STANLEY.

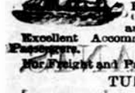
HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
"LALLAH ROOKH."
THURSDAY,
"ALHAMBRA VARIETIES."
FRIDAY,
"PINAFORE."
SATURDAY,
(By Special Request)
"MY SWEETHEART."
And Positively the Last Night.

Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture à 9 p.m.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain W. S. CORRAN, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 31st Aug., 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents.
41, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

WANTED,

CONSIGNEES of 10 PACKAGES Ex Str "LANCASHIRE," arrived from Port Said per Str "Rydal Hall." Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 28th August, 1894.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior. SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TENDERS are invited for the following TIMBER to be DELIVERED at PORBANDAR, Kathiawar, by the 1st November, 1894.

630 Khandies Sagarwood Sleepers, six feet long. (At most 13 Sleepers to the Khandi.)

60 Khandies Sagarwood, chiefly Baulks 12 inches diameter; 8 Baulks to be 48 feet long, and remainder 18 to 20 feet long.

Further particulars on Application. Tenders to be submitted on the 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1894, to the STATE ENGINEER, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

Porbandar, 25th August, 1894.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co., LD. FOR SALE.

THE above Company, having disposed of their WEAVING PLANT, have now FOR SALE 12 RING FRAMES, 350 Spindles each, by Messrs. Howard and Bullough, 1881 make, and which left

The Frames can be seen at work at the above Mills, and any further particulars obtained on application to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Offers Invited.

Cawnpore, 25th August, 1894.

THE INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL.

CONVEYANCE OF INDIANS TO AND FROM NATAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 20TH OCTOBER next, for the TRANSPORT OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS to and from NATAL by SAILING VESSELS or STEAMERS.

Tenders to be separate for either 2, 3 or 4 years from 19th March, 1895, the period of the Contract to be at the option of the Board.

In case the Board should decide to accept the Tender of any Shipowner not at present resident or duly represented in Natal then it will be necessary for such Shipowner to Appoint a duly accredited Agent in Natal with sufficient authority to bind the Shipowner and to sign the Contract to be entered into.

The terms of Contract and Charter Party may be had on application.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. STEWART,
Officiating Emigration Agent for Natal, Calcutta.

21, Garden Reach, Calcutta, 31st July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 35 of 1894.

SHA PREMJI DEVCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No.—, Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

THUCKER GOVINDJEE CHATOORBHOOJ and THUCKER MORARJEE GOVINDJEE, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at No.—, Kalbadevi, Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and SHA VALUBHJI KHOOSHAL, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No.—, Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against, or being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Firm of Morarji Govindjee, lately carried on by the above named Plaintiff and Defendants, are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned appointed as Special Commissioner therein by the Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Short Cause Sittings thereof held on Friday, the 24th day of August, 1894, at the Office of Gordhandas Ratansi, in Mujee Jetha's Cloth Market, situate at Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, within One Week from This Date, after the expiration of which time the Assets of the said Firm will be dealt with having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given. Dated this 28th Day of August, 1894.

ગોવરધંનદાસ રતનસી લાલજી,

G. & GOVERDHANDAS RUTTONSEY LALJEE,
Special Commissioner.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
" ... 7 " by 4 ... " ..... " 0 12 "

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATINGS LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"21, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy," the same as the late Emperor of Germany and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

R. REEVE,
Hony. Secretary.
25th July, 1894.

MR. JAMES THOM is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our Firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

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RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,44-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advise allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,

KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
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Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

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1893—94 CATALOGUE

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,

16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

Messrs. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mgn.	{ 6,000 / 3,000	100 / 100	100 / 110	10 p. c.	115 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asia	$100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xl
Oriental Bank	40,000	£50	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Allcock Ashdown	{ 5,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	310xd / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	800	40	50	12	40
Bitham Pile	4,500	100	100	10	112
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	Rs. 300	5,212½
Ditto, New Issue	500	375	375	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld	1,200	100	100	ex div ?	70xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1325
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 30	309
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	290
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	18 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	127½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	335
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	800	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	800	100	100	Rs. 10	114
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. ?	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	500
Prince of Wales Fire In.	350	6,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	22½
			100		
			25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellasy S & W Co, Ld. (Bellasy)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	395
Bombay Cotton Manag. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	665
Bombay Cotton Manag. Co.	600	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	200	1,000	1,000	...	1/0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,300
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,450
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	870
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	480
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	745
Hing Wa Hong Mill	700	500	500	4 / 2	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	545
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,125
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	575
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	550
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		127½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	325
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	665
Leopold	2,500	100	103	Nil	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	885
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,825
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	152½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,675
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	137½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.60	1,975
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	Par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	375
Presidency Mills Co Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Sipon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000		1,475
Standerton	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Spin Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkateshunker Lakhmishunker Co. Mill Co Ld	989	500	500	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	2740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	800	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Fruit's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½
Calaba	600	1,250	1,250	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	110
Fort	845	2'500	[illegible]	Rs. 30	1,220
French	362	500	[illegible]	Nil	435
Harvey and Sohrabhy	450	250	200	30	450
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	105
Shangsaun	240	450	450	Nil	430
Mahrya Press Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahadapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	800	500	500	33	190
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Motuell Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M	1,000	200	all	Nil	227½
New Empire	1,200	200	200	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	138	425	Nil	133½
Prince of Wales	100	300	300	Rs.25 dvd	500
Sahapathy (Solapy)	300	250	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	300	300	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	198	2,000
Surat	400	10,000	750	35	570
Surrah Woollen Mills	1,300	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	972	300	all	15	200
Vakhart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	3,40
B. B. & C. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-14
Gold Leaf	"	27-7
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27-5
Do. do. new	"	27-9
Australia bar Gold	"	27-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-5
Sovereigns	"	17-9
Do. Dragons	"	17-8
Silver 1/-	"	93-8
Do. 1/4	"	23-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, European Civil Service Association.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Aryan Social Union C. Social Gathering, People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Malwa (s), for China, &c.; and Kola (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Albion left the dock on Monday, and the steamer Mahanady yesterday.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Dwarkabai, a Hindu woman, aged sixty years, had her rights foot accidentally injured by being knocked down by a hack victoria, while attempting to cross the road at Coombartookda. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM.—Bahadoola Samond, a weaver, residing at Wanja Wady, Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, reported to the police, on Monday morning, that some persons entered his house during the previous night, by forcing open the door on the west side of the house, facing the sweeper's gully, and stole a bundle of silk and cotton sarees, of the collective value of Rs. 56-4-0.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Notes on the recent opening of some pre-historical graves in the Coimbatore District, Madras Presidency," by Mr. W. R. Sanford, Madras Railway, Arkonam.

CLAIMING DAMAGES FOR DEFAMATION.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, J. H. Bull applied for summons against W. E. Goulden, proprietor, Hotel de France, for defamation, and claimed damages from him to the extent of Rs. 5,000 in respect of a charge brought by Goulden against him. The magistrate, having read the information, said that the matter was one which had better be settled out of court, but the petitioner insisting upon having some sort of redress, his Worship granted summons for defamation.

A RESTIVE TRAMWAY HORSE.—On Monday evening, a horse attached to a tram-car, was passing through the Elphinstone Circle, when the animal shied at a passing carriage, broke its traces, and bolted along the Frere Road, knocking down five pedestrians in the course of its mad career. The animal was eventually captured near the St. George's Hospital and the injured persons were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination they were found to have only sustained a few slight abrasions and bruises.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match to-day between the Rangers F. C. and the B. V. A., at 5-30 p.m. The following players will represent the B. V. A.:—Full-back, Gunner A. Quinney (captain); three-quarter backs, Gunners W. H. Cole, C. F. Spencer, F. Hogan, and Hon. Mem. Chadwick; half-backs, Gunners F. V. Joyce and Hon. Mem. W. H. Marks; and forwards, Gunners C. Rowbotham, J. A. Hickey, A. C. Bowack, R. Whittle, Morrod, E. W. Flower, W. Booker, and A. N. Other. Reserves, Gunners A. Murray, E. Rodgers, and A. W. Hodgert.

A NEW MODE OF GAMBLING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, Constable Clarkson charged Kassum Jaffer and two others with gaming and wagering in a public place. The first accused, who is well-known to the police, had erected a shed on the Hornby Road, in the *Gowalia Agiarus* fair, on Monday afternoon. To all appearance the shed looked like a shop for selling toys and other sundries, but the police found out that it was erected for the purpose of gaming. Several credulous people were deceived and cheated, many were led to believe that there was a *bona fide* lottery, and the second and third accused played the part of accomplices to induce people to lay wagers. The accused were convicted, the first being fined Rs. 30, and the second and third Rs. 5 each.

THEFT AT THE GRANT ROAD COACHING OFFICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kamalia Jannoo, a Hindu of disreputable character, was charged at the instance of the head constable, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, before Mr. E. Wilkins, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing theft of four annas from the coaching office, belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, at Grant Road Station. It appears that about half-past 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Mr. Hormusjee Bomanji Lakrawalla, a coaching clerk at Grant Road Station, was marking down the numbers of the tickets received in his book, when he heard some tinkling, and on looking in the direction of the noise saw the accused inside the room slowly taking eight pice and one two anna piece. Mr. Hormusji questioned accused as to who he was, and as he did not give a reply, called a police naik, and gave him into custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted previous conviction for a similar offence. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FIRE AT LOWER MAHIM.—At half-past 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, at Tarwady, Dharavie Road, Lower Mahim, owned by a coolie, named Balla Babaji, and occupied by six other persons. The hut was first observed to be on fire by a girl, named Baiji, who raised an alarm, and informed the inmates, who were asleep at the time. All the persons awoke in time and safely ran out of the burning hut except a little boy, named Marootee, aged four years, and his sister, Chundree, aged six years, who in the general confusion, were left inside. When the children were dragged out the unfortunate boy Marootee was dead, and his sister Chundree was very seriously burnt all over the body. Chundree was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment. The fire appears to have been due to the careless use of the fireplace and also of a naked kerosine oil-lamp, left burning by the mother of the children. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, in the afternoon, at Dharavie Road, on the body of the boy Marootee, when the jury returned a verdict of accidentally burned.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT TO A JAIL BIRD.—At the instance of Inspector Saunderson, Balia Chima, a reputed thief, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. E. Wilkins, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with theft in respect of five sets of weights, valued at one rupee and twelve annas, belonging to Vasoodeo Abaji, a milk shop-keeper, at Moogbhat Lane. At 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the complainant went to sleep in the inner part of his shop, leaving the weights in question in the front part, where he used to sit and sell milk. About half-an-hour afterwards he came out, and missed the weights. He made inquiries and received certain information from a neighbour in consequence of which he went to the Dhobie Talao police chowkey, where he found the accused in custody of the police, together with the weights, which he identified as his own property. It appears that while complainant was asleep, accused entered the shop, and walked off with the weights. While going along Thakordwar Road, he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman, and on searching his person, the weights were found tied up in his dhotur. The accused against whom stood a register of six previous convictions, pleaded not guilty, but called no witnesses. His Worship in convicting the accused remarked that he must have such a punishment as might likely prove a deterrent. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A POLICE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—Before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Police Inspector Wilson and A. D'Sa, a Native Christian, appeared to answer the charges of assault and criminal trespass respectively, preferred at the instance of K. Rodrigues and another. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, represented the complainant, while Mr. Spencer and Mr. Davrookh, pleaders, appeared for the defence. Evidence having been gone into, the magistrate, in delivering his decision, said: "There was an assault committed that night at 9-30 p.m., and the second accused had some bad cuts on his head. He was placed before Inspector Wilson, who accompanied him to the *coor* or club, where the latter said his assailants had taken shelter. The door of the *coor* was not opened, and had to be forced open. In this, I think, the Inspector did nothing wrong, as he was apprehensive that the assailants would escape through the back door, and I don't think the entry amounts to criminal trespass. But it is further alleged that, after Mr. Wilson's entry, he began to strike the people inside the *coor* with a stick. Several witnesses have deposed to this fact, and I see no motive which would actuate them to give false evidence. It is true that the witnesses say that there was no light in the room, but they also say that there was sufficient light through the open windows coming in, to enable them to see who committed the assault. There is also one discrepancy in the statements made here and in the statement made in the information, *viz.*, that Mr. Wilson took up the stick from among those lying in the room, while the evidence here given shows that Mr. Wilson was armed with a stick. But I think this discrepancy is immaterial, and one which is to be accounted for by the confused notions the men would have carried in their heads after the assault. It is said that the assault was not mentioned to Mr. Cooper when he tried the assailant No. 2, but the present complainants were not on their trial there. But the men were arrested in the *coor*, and so there was no occasion for the mention of the assault. On the whole, I am satisfied that Inspector Wilson did assault the two complainants, probably because he was kept waiting outside too long, and he had lost his temper; but this forms no justification for such conduct, and I order him to pay a fine of Rs. 15. The second accused, against whom there is no evidence, is discharged.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

AN ALLEGED WRONG COMMITMENT TO THE SESSIONS COURT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GANPAT VISRAM.

MR. R. A. LAMB, Joint Sessions Judge of Kolaba, submitted for the orders of the High Court the record and proceedings in the case of the accused, who was committed for trial to the Court of Session by Mr. K. N. Bhangaonkur, first-class magistrate, for an offence under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, as the commitment seemed to be wrong.

Mr. Lamb said that in this case the accused made a complaint to the police accusing Nathu Ramchundra and two others of robbery. The police investigated and reported the case as false. The first-class magistrate classed it as (b) maliciously false. The police laid a complaint before the same magistrate against the present accused by the orders of the District Superintendent of Police. The first-class magistrate issued process. When the present accused appeared before him, he applied to have his own complaint of robbery judicially enquired into. The next day the first-class magistrate granted the application; and he judicially enquired into the complaint of robbery and discharged the three men who were accused of it. He then applied to the district magistrate to transfer to some other magistrate the case under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, which he had already taken up on the police complaint. The district magistrate accordingly transferred the case to Mr. Bhangaonkur for disposal. That magistrate, after enquiry, committed the case for trial by the Sessions Court; and this was the case now before the Sessions Court. The Public Prosecutor was of opinion that he could not go on with the case owing to the absence of any sanction under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and consequent want of jurisdiction in the committing magistrate. The question, Mr. Lamb said, was whether a sanction was necessary. He thought that it was. But he found that there was neither sanction nor complaint by any court, as required by Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Lamb, therefore, held the present commitment invalid for want of jurisdiction in the committing magistrate owing to absence of a sanction by the court in relation to a proceeding in which the alleged offence under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code was committed. He could not refrain from remarking that no commitment to this court was at all necessary. The magistrate, Mr. Bhangaonkur, was fully empowered to try the accused on the charge which he had framed.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving his decision, said: When the police made the complaint, which originated the enquiry on which the accused has been committed for trial, there was not in existence any proceeding in any court. Therefore, the provisions of Section 195, clause (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are inapplicable. There is no ground of law under Section 215 to justify the quashing of the commitment by the High Court.

Mr. Justice Ranade said: Mr. Bhangaonkur's commitment may be regarded as having been made under Section 476. The offence was brought to his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, and he himself could commit to the Sessions Court. He could not under Section 487 try the offence himself as the Sessions Judge suggests. There is no ground for action under Section 215.

The court for the above reasons ordered the record and proceedings to be returned.

KILLED WITH A WOODEN PESTLE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LIMADIA MULIA.

The accused appealed from a decision of Mr. J. Weir, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 16th June last, convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged with having struck one Jethia Dhanla twice on the head with a wooden pestle, with the knowledge that that act was likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death. The deceased, it appeared, died from fracture of the skull. There were two wounds, and the fracture was below one of these wounds on the frontal bone. At 2 a.m., on the 10th May last, the deceased who was insensible, was taken to the chief constable of Thasra, on a cot together with a woman, named Mogali, who was also nearly senseless, and had a wound on her head. The accused's father and mother, it was alleged, held the deceased while the accused struck him with a pestle once on the head, and once on the back of the waist. There was a quarrel, it was stated, about the things of a Dhed's Bhagat. The accused's father slapped and struck one Moraria, dragged him into a courtyard, and the accused's mother came out and joined her husband in beating Moraria. One Jathia came up from another street, and was trying to rescue Moraria, when the accused, who was pounding tobacco in his courtyard went up with the pounder and struck Jethia on the top of the head, knocking him down. He again aimed a blow at the deceased when his (accused's) mother got in the way and got hit instead; and the accused then hit the deceased who was then prostrate, on the back of the waist. Differing from one of the assessors and agreeing with the other, the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 28, Meadow Street, Mr. Mowji Shamji presiding. The following report of the directors was approved and adopted:—

Your directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ended 31st July, 1894, showing a net profit of Rs. 6,599-7-6, equal to very nearly nine per cent. on the share capital. Out of this profit your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 7½ per share to be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, being 7½ per cent. on the capital absorbing Rs. 5,625; to carry Rs. 900 to reserve and renewal account which will then show a balance of Rs. 12,716-15-7; and to carry forward to next year's profit and loss account the remaining balance of Rs. 74-7-6. The vacancy occurred on the board of directors by Mr. A. Breul's departure to Europe has been filled up by Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee Nicholson.

A dividend of Rs.7½ per share, free of income-tax, was declared and made payable on the 1st September. The appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee Nicholson as a director in the place of Mr. A. Breul made by the directors was confirmed by the shareholders. Messrs. Mowji Shamji and Nanu Narayen Kothare, who retired by rotation, were re-appointed directors of the company. Mr. Fardunji Ardeshir Cursetji was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 125.

The usual vote to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for to-day, Wednesday, the 29th instant, commencing at 5-15 p.m.:—

I.—Tent-Pegging—Horses, half sections.
II.—Jumping.—A, Horses; B, Ponies.
III.—Polo Ball Flurry Bareback—Three polo balls placed about twenty yards apart to be severally collected and placed in a bucket. Competitors must dismount when picking up the polo balls, but need not do so at the bucket.
IV.—The New Stakes—Gentlemen's nomination. Ladies to ride over a fence to a point and receive a polo ball from their nominator, which must be dropped in a bucket placed about 50 yards off, and ladies then race to winning post.
V.—Postillion Race—Competitors to ride one pony and lead another round the trees and back.

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana, or send them to the honorary secretary, before midday to-day, Wednesday the 29th instant, but post-entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT.
August 29, 1894. Hony. Secretary.

M. REITZ, the President of the Orange Free State after accompanying Madame Reitz part of the way on her tour in the Netherlands, returned to Paris on Monday evening. The other morning he received, a correspondent says, a visit from M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is to go to Pont-sur-Seine to see M. Casimir-Perier. He is to travel at the expense of the French Government to and from Pont-sur-Seine in a coupe compartment reserved for him. The President of the Orange Free State is of Dutch family, but English is his mother tongue. He speaks it well, though with an accent. He speaks of the Orange Free State as being a fine country, and in the hands of a hard-working, religious-minded, wilful people. He is not, however, satisfied with the class of emigrants who go there. Hardly any of them bring any capital with them. The chief business on which the President of the Orange Free State is in Europe is to make arrangements for extradition treaties. He would also be glad to extend the commercial relations of his compatriots with a country so wealthy as France.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE twenty-second and twenty-third silver spoon competition for the monsoon season took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired. Some very good scores were made, particularly Corpl. Cutler, 34, and Sergt.-Major Downing, 31, at 700 yards and Lieut. F. W. English, 32, and Colr.-Sergt. Black, Sergt.-Major Downing, and Quarter-master Sergt. Stephens 27 each, at 800 yards. Some of the competitors found no little difficulty, as their scores show, while others had to retire at the longer distance. The next competition will be on Saturday next, distances 200 and 300 yards. The following members are now handicapped:—Handicapped 8 points, Lieut. F. W. English; handicapped 6 points, Lieut. T. M. English, Sergt.-Major Downing, Quarter-master Sergt. Stephens, Sergt. Fry, Corpl. Cutler, and Vol. Mackesson; handicapped 4 points, Sergt. Prescott, Gunnery Instructor Bedford, Vol. Mason, and Colr.-Sergt. Brown; handicapped 2 points, Sergt. Boylette, Corpl. Otto, Corpl. Lund, Sergt.-Instr. Perry, Colr.-Sergt. Keess, Lce.-Corpl. Harbottle, and Lieut. Sharp. The following are the scores:—

22ND COMPETITION.

	Score 700 yds.
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	34a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31b
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	30c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	30c
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	30d
Vol W Mackessen, B B & C I Ry Vols	26
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	25
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Sergt A Patterson, G I P Ry Vols	24
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt Inst T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	2

(a) Handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (c) handicapped 6 points; and (d) handicapped 4 points.

23RD COMPETITION.

	Score 800 yds.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	27b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27b
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	27c
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	23
Sergt A Paterson, G I P Ry Vols	19
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	19
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Vol W Mackesson, B B and C I Ry Vols	8
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	0
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	0

(a) Handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points; and (c) handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in report of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 18th August:—Motiram Coobeer, at present employed as a Mechanical Foreman in the Gujerat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Ahmedabad, for Protective Guards; Henry Wilmot Bryning, of the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, at present residing at Hirokh, on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, for an improved Railway sleeper to suit both flat-footed and double headed rails to be called "The Lockshaw Sleeper"; Ludwig Grote, late of Landsberg-on-Lech, in the german Empire, but now of 463, East India Dock Road, in the County of London, Chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone, marble, preservative paint, and other analogous materials; Reginald Henry Pierce Permanent-Way Inspector, Rajputana Malway Railway, Abu Road, for improvements in fish plates, and their fastenings for joining rails; Charles Sanderson, Deputy Superintendent, Government Printing, India, of 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, for a new or improved Letter Press Printer's Roller Composition, to be called the "Ubique Roller Composition"; Lieutenant William Augustus Bailey, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore, for improvements in iron moveable latrines; Alfred Francis Bilderbeck Gomess, of 24, Alfred Place, West, South Kensington, Chemist, for improvements in the electro-deposition of Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys; William Stuart Irwin, Indigo Planter, of Meerpore Factory, Motihari, Chumparun, for the improvement of the process of indigo manufacture.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—C. V. McC. Pritchard, of 5, Clive Road, in the City of Allahabad, North Western Provinces, for an improved adjustable chase or frame for locking up formes of type or blocks for printing from. (Filed 11th August 1894.); Edward Robinson, of 4, Castlenau Gardens, Barnes, S. W., in the County of Surrey, England, Merchant, for apparatus for drying tea, grain, and other substances. (Filed 15th August 1894.); Whitney Valentine Lynn, Head Accountant, Baroda Residency Treasury, for a Volunteer's Range Box. (Filed 11th August 1894.); Henry William Bryning, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, at present residing at Simla, for an improved method in punkah-pulling, to be styled the "see-saw punkah-pulling system." (Filed 28th July 1894.); Richard White, Merchant, of 35, Queen Victoria Street, in the City and County of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for drying cocoa, coffee, tea, barks, malt, and other substances. (Filed 10th August 1894.); Jamshedji Hirai, Mill Manager, residing at Tardeo, Bombay, for an automatic bolt applicable to all doors and windows of houses, carriages and furniture. (Filed 19th July 1894.); William Shaw Smith, of 20, Tanfield Chambers, Bradford, Yorkshire, Traveller, and James Frederick Nugent, of Connaught Mansions, 34, Victoria Street, Westminster, Middlesex, Manufacturer, for improvements in incandescent electric lamps. (Filed 13th August 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedul 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Henry Arnold Jones, on behalf of the Cassel Gold Extracting Company, Limited, of 157, West George Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in extracting gold and silver from ores or other compounds. (From 12th July 1890 to 11th July 1895.); Thomas Vicars, Thomas Vicars, and John Vicars the Younger, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in apparatus for feeding fuel to steam generator furnaces. (From 17th August 1894 to 16th August 1895.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay:—Messrs. J. Dewar and B. Redwood's invention for improvements in the distillation of mineral oils and like products and apparatus for that purpose. (Specification filed 15th May 1890.); Mr. R. O. Leest invention for procuring facsimile copies of writings or drawings by means of a copying pad, such as is commonly known at the present time as a Gelatine pad. (Specification filed 15th May 1890.); Mr. W. Robb's invention for improvements in the manufacture of sups for winnowing tea, rice, grain, seeds, etc. (Specification filed 16th May 1890.); Mr. F. Scherer's invention for an improved apparatus for alluring and killing insects, rats, mice, and other animals. (Specification filed 15th May 1890.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Marshall, Col, Bengal, Divisional Judge, from furlough, from England.
Fitz Henry, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 26.

Cahusoc, Capt, Bo, 21st, Bo L from duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 27.

Gordon, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Nasirabad.

AUGUST 28.

Poyton, Lt-Col, Bo, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 27.

FitzHenry, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Burner, Lt-Col, Bengal

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM IN THE MATTER OF LILADHUR SHAMJEE.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at the instance of C A Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, H C, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Liladhur shamjee, the right, title, and interest of the Insolvent, Liladhur Shamjee, in Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs. 50,000 deposited with the Accountant-General in pursuance of a Decree of the High Court in Suit No. 153 of 1287, Dwarkadas Shamjee vs. Liladhur Shamjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, including a Copy of the said Decree, can be seen at the Office of the Official Assignee or of the Undersigned.

SALE OF THE DAMJI HOSIERY FACTORY.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd May, 1892, and made between Damjibhai Lalji of the one part and Shapurjee Sorabji Narielwalla of the other part, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the Damji Hosiery Factory, situate at Parel, near the Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway Co., and bearing ward No. 638 (1) and Street No. 18.

By order of Bai Ve rbaiji, widow of S. S. Narielwalla, Ardeseer Shapurji Narielwalla, and Pestonjee Shapurji Narielwalla, the administratrix and administrators of the said mortgagee, and with the consent and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, Damjibhai Lalji, on THURSDAY, the 6th September, 1894, at 4 p.m., if not previously disposed of by private contract, the following property, namely, 44 hosiery looms, 2 presses, 2 winding frames, 18 stitching machines, shaftings and pulleys and fittings, engine and boiler with their fittings complete, donkey, water tanks and hosiery machines, and tools and stores.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, Attorney for the said Administratrix and Administrators, at his Office, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 29, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B B and C I Railway Company—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

ALSO—

1 sun-hat, booked from Ajmere to Grant Road, under parcel way bill No 88575 of July 12th, 1893.

1 bundle containing seven silk bordered saries, booked from Baroda to Broach, under parcel way bill No 97735 of 27th June, 1893.

1 bag of clay, booked from Nowsari to Grant Road, under invoice No 158 of 3rd June, 1893.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 kegs patent jagged nails.
35 cases bar soap
2 " 1 lb.-tins Margarine nutter
2 " Blanket's butter.
4 bales coloured yarn.
1 case silk umbrellas
1 fine quarter-plate mahogany camera and lens complete.
5 cases white nainsooks.

On account and at the risk of Jeehangeerjee Pallonjee—
3142—60-97—7 cases white nainsooks.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Jan Mahomed Rahim—
D H C—193—1 case silk black velvet.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 29, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, "White ouse," Colaba Causeway, very valuable and handsome black and blackwood strongly made household furniture, best plate-dware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hicks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of the late H. T. WARD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of well-seasoned Blackwood Household Furniture, suitable for Mahableshwar and Matheran Bungalows.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, carpets, table ornaments, lamps, &c., the property of Lieut-Col. W. S. HISSET, R.E., C.I.E., and the Byculla Club.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, 5 cases Japanese curiosities, consisting of flower vases, jars, gold embroidered screens, purdas, lacqueur work, writing desk, inkstands, wall papers, silk sarrees, silk and cotton handkerchieves, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 29, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Market Lines, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery, an almost new ebonite of upright iron grand pianoforte by Sonn's and Co. (only 4 months in use), fancy table and wall ornaments, pictures carpets, lamps, etc, the property of Lieut A. FOLEY, proceeding home.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, in Mr. Marker's new building, near Share Bazaar, the very valuable and neat substantial made teak and blackwood dining, drawing and office and bed room furniture, sweet-toned upright pianoforte, fancy table ornaments, wind proof lamps, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

The property will be on view This Afternoon.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park, behind the Town Hall, Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte, windproof lamps, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J. H. WILBOND, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Thacker and Co., where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design. Also bentwood furniture, windproof lamp, fancy table ornaments, pictures &c., the property of A. DIXON, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 29, 1894.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

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TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 28.

CONSOLS and Indian Sterling Loan both advanced ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say, to 102¼ and 110¼, respectively. £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £59¾. The price of Bar Silver was 3-8d. higher, at 30½d per oz.; and in New York the metal was 5-8 cent dearer, at 66¼ cents; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86½ dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India was advanced ¼d. to 1s. 1½d. Brazier's Copper was 10s. higher, at £48 10s. per ton. Yellow Metal was quoted at 4 3/8. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 103¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·19.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 38¾s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this-or next month, to Havre Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotation being 3 49-64d. both for August and December-January deliveries. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent to 6 15-16 cents per lb.; and September were 7 points lower, at 6·60 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

Our local market for the staple has been dull today, and prices have declined Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have bought nothing again and the Mills have taken only 600 bales, consisting of 200 each of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 175; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 173-75; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 180; and Karanja, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been closed to-day on account of a *Hindu* holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	836 bales.
Wheat	8,426 cwt.
Linseed	3,651 "
Rapeseed	13,949 "
Poppyseed	668 "
Groundnuts	2,716 "
Castorseed	2,140 "
Rice	1,913 "

FREIGHTS are very quiet, there being hardly any fresh business passing and, for prompt shipment, the loading is still towards lower rates.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Demand, in one direction, and a fair amount was given thereat; and at 1s. 1 29-32d for three months' sight Credits, at which also a little was placed; but the Bullion dealers coming out as strong buyers, the one seller of Bank Demand at 1s. 1 13-16d. reduced his rate to 1s. 1 25-32d. at which also buyers remained for a long time. Eventually, apparently, they got as much as they wanted, as the enquiry ceased; but meantime three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 1 7/8d. and the market closed quiet, but steadier, as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
France do.	1·46¼	"

with 1s. 1 25-32d. quoted for Telegraphic, for future transfer.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone today, and rates for Fours, after opening at 104 5/8 for cash and the coming settlement, declined 3-16 per cent. to 104 7-16, in both positions, at which they left off; 3½ having been the enhanced quotations for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has again been an upward movement in a number of Cotton Mill shares to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 20 each in Central India, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 15 each in James Greaves, Maneckji Petit, New Great Eastern, and Presidency; of Rs. 11 in Leopold; of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit; of Rs. 5 each in Coloba Land and Mill, Luckmidas, and Soonderdas; and of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed Manufacturing at our revised quotations. In other shares, Delhi and Northern Flour, and Treacher and Co., are Rs. 5 higher; Port Canning have advanced Rs. 2½; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are R. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,275; Bank of Bengal have advanced Rs. 45, say to Rs. 1,250 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Baria, 1,933 tons, Captain T Ostermann, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE P & O Co's extra steamer Malwa, 1,782 tons, Captain R B Peters, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
F	Safari	831	Gantic	Zanzibar	N F	F Heyer & Co
L	Bahaduri	828	Ceyzar	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Kaveri	547	Fakira	Not fixed		do
N	Purulia	993	MetCalfe	Zanzibar	31-8	B I S N Co
O	Madeline		Neddin	Dunkirk	26-8	The Bombay Co
P	Barla	1983	A-terman	Hamburg	29-8	J M & Co
Q	Leander	1888	Robson	Dunkirk		Graham & Co
30 Ton Crane	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Marmagoa	11-8	
"	Ponani	5470	Fakira	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Siam	1589	Weighell	China	6-9	P & O Co
2	Malwa	1739	Peters	China		P & O Co
5	Clyde	2198	Preston	Aden	31-8	P & O S N Co
6	Carthage	2433	M de Horne	London	7-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2313	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-9	Kurrachee
8	Brinkburn	2206	G Jacob	5-9		J Mackintosh & Co
13	Worsley Hall	2172	Black	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
13	Aston Hall	2226	McFee	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
15	Paula sp	284	Breymann	Mauritius	4-9	N Jamsetjee
16	Larnaca	1492	Gardner	N F W & A Graham & Co		

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	482	Rupell	Karachi M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Satrunjee	119		Shepherd & Co

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Malwa (s)	Peters	China, &c.
	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.

The steamer Baria, Captain Ostermann, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Madras and Calcutta.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FOR LONDON.

Madeline s—103 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Meralibhoy Mooraj; 290 cwts turmeric, Thakersee Praj; 42 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 1 bale skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Carthage s—30 cases condiments, F Prestonjee; 58 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 215 cwts gum, Nurpal Mawji; 36 cwts peacock feathers, M Lalljee; 54 bales skins, H C H Hassum.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsely Hall s—100 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—60 bales hemp, John L Kersten.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 163 bales twist C Bamonjee and Co; 330 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Malwa s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 30 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 11 chest opium, E Noordin and Co; 1 chest opium, K Kalooram; 244 cwts copiate, C Ebrahim and Co; 94 chests opium, M Cassombhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Siam s—75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 250 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 120 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. See rule 123, Section three of Telegraph Guide.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

HALES.—August 21, at Rowbury's Hotel, Murree, the wife of H M A Hales, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1894.

THAT large and important section of the mercantile community of Bombay, who are personally interested in the commerce of the Chinese Seas, will have read with interest the full text of the statement summarised three weeks ago by Reuter, and given in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey in reply to a question addressed to him by Mr. Gourley as to how far neutral vessels would be intercepted in their trade between the countries of China and Japan. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that Japan having promised that Shanghai shall remain unmolested, the Chinese Government had undertaken not to obstruct the approaches to that port. As to the general question he pointed out that the contending powers would have no right to interfere with neutral vessels, except in the event of an effective blockade with due notification, or in case of contraband of war. Sir Edward Grey refused to commit her Majesty's Government to "the dangerous and unusual course" of undertaking to define by a general statement what is and what is not contraband of war. The wisdom of this refusal cannot be denied, for circumstances alter cases, and it can easily be conceived that the recital of any general catalogue of contraband or non-contraband articles might have introduced gratuitous complications into the relations of her Majesty's Government with one or other of the belligerents. Sir Edward Grey instanced coal as an article of commerce which, although generally regarded as non-contraband, might, under certain circumstances, become so. He added as a saving clause that the British Government "adhere to the doctrine which they have hitherto maintained, that it is not for the belligerents to decide what is and what is not contraband of war regardless of the well-established rights of neutrals." An answer framed with such diplomatic caution as this is necessarily vague, and further enquiry may be profitably made at the present moment into the "rights of neutrals" and other matters of international concern. We are considerably assisted in the enquiry by the compendious work just issued by Mr. Eugene Leggett, solicitor and notary public of Karachi, on "The Law of Charter Parties." The book bears the stamp of careful and protracted research, and may be safely taken as a guide. It will be noted from the answer of Sir Edward Grey that Shanghai is the only port, concerning which an absolute promise has been given that no blockade shall be attempted, and it is therefore desirable to enquire into the conditions under which one of the belligerents can effect what Lord Stowell quaintly describes as "a sort of circumvallation (surrounding, enclosing) round a place, by which all foreign commerce is, as far as human force can effect it, cut off."

Suspension of commerce being the intention of a blockade, a neutral vessel has no right to assist the traffic either of imports or exports. If, however, she has taken on board a cargo before the blockade begins, she can retire with it, but it must be proved that the cargo was truly and honestly purchased and delivered before the commencement of the "circumvallation." Kent long ago laid it down that the reality of a blockade is the sole condition of its existence, and it ceases as soon as the forces adequate for its support are withdrawn. Not only does a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port have to run the gauntlet of forcible resistance, but the will is taken for the deed—the offence of violating the blockade is committed as soon as a vessel sets sail for the beleaguered port, and the property engaged is subject to confiscation. It has even been held that "sailing after notification with instructions to proceed to the mouth of the harbour of the port and inquire if the blockade was raised, is a forfeiture of neutrality and a ground for confiscation." In the event of a disabled vessel being captured in attempting to enter, such capture is justified by international law unless it can be proved that entering the guarded port "arose from an imperious and overwhelming necessity." When a contract has been entered into to deliver a cargo at a port likely to be interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities, the master before sailing should receive a written authority from the shipper, giving him full discretion as to how to act with respect to the goods, in the event of the port of destination being blockaded, or of any other interruption resulting from a state of war. When all necessary conditions are satisfied then, by international usage, the belligerent is allowed to capture and condemn neutral vessels, without remonstrance from the neutral States. It has never been a part of admitted usage that neutral States should be bound to prevent trading vessels carrying their flags from voyaging into the neighbourhood of hostilities. The belligerent has no right to say to the neutral: "You shall help me to enforce my belligerent right by curtailing your own freedom of commerce, and making illegal by your own law that which was not so before." As Mr. Leggett observes, "the law of nations has never declared that a neutral State is bound to impede or diminish its own trade by municipal restriction." In some cases a contract may be enforced, although it was made with the object of breaking the law of a foreign country. Thus, a charter party made with the intention of defeating the French revenue laws was held to be valid on the ground that one nation does not take notice of the revenue laws of another.

All international law is agreed in the absolute interdiction of all commercial intercourse or correspondence between the subjects of the hostile countries except by the permission of their respective sovereigns. After hostilities have commenced a subject is precluded from bringing from the enemy's port, even in a neutral ship, goods purchased in the enemy's country, as it is held that trading with the inhabitants of an enemy's country is trading with the enemy. Business men are expected to use "all possible diligence" to countermand any orders for trade after the first notice of hostilities. This has been enforced not only against subjects of the Crown, but likewise against its allies in the war, upon the supposition that the rule was founded on a strong and universal principle which allied States in war have a right to notice and apply mutually to each other's subjects. In cases where a charterer has assigned him a certain number of days wherein to load a vessel at a foreign port and war is declared in the meantime between the nation whose flag the chartered vessel flies and such foreign State, it becomes illegal from the time of such declaration of war to attempt to perform the contract. A most noteworthy instance of this ruling was the case of a vessel chartered to proceed to Odessa and load a cargo there from the charterer's agents. Forty-five running days were allowed, but the cargo was not loaded, and the shipowner brought an action for breach of contract. It was shown by the defendant that prior to the alleged breach of contract war was declared between Great Britain and Russia, and that the ship being a British one the defendant could not have procured or loaded a cargo without trading with the enemy. The vessel arrived at Odessa on February 26, and was ready to load on March 4, notice to that effect being given six days later to the defendant's agent. On April 1, it was known in Odessa that war had been declared. Previous to that day the master of the ship had demanded a cargo of defendant's agent, who replied that he had no cargo and could not load the ship and proposed that it should leave the port. The master, however, was obdurate, he had gone there for a cargo and a cargo he would have, so that it was not until April 22, that he agreed to leave Odessa in ballast. The defence was that there was no evidence of a breach of contract before the declaration of war rendered the contract null and void. This view was held by Chief Baron Pollock who tried the case, his Lordship stating "it was the duty of the captain, as soon as he heard of the declaration of war, to make his escape and to seek a place of safety instead of lingering at Odessa, in the hope of obtaining a cargo." It was held that for a British subject not domiciled in a neutral country, to ship a cargo from an enemy's port, even in a neutral vessel, without a license is *prima facie* an act of dealing and trading with the enemy and therefore forbidden by law, and "in the absence of proof that it would be legal neither a British subject, nor an alien friend can found any action upon the fact of its not having been performed." These are only a few specimens of the subtle distinctions of international law in regard to commerce in times of warfare. There are many others, and in the face of them there can be no wonder that Sir Edward Grey should have given so guarded an answer to the question Mr. Gourley addressed to him, and that more recently—less than a week ago—he should have declared it to be impossible to determine beforehand the rules applicable to the search and seizure of British vessels by the belligerents. In view of the fact that the prospects of a peaceful settlement are now considered more and more remote, Bombay exporters should not overlook the further important declaration of Sir Edward Grey, the other evening, that shippers act during the time of war upon their own responsibility.

PALANPUR regards the past year as one of the most eventful and conspicuous in its history inasmuch as in the twelve months just closed its Rajah was invested with a Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire. This is but an Oriental method of expressing gratitude, for there have been many more important events so far as the interests of the people are concerned than the decoration of their Rajah. The abolition of the system of forced labour was one of them, and the opening of railways another—both within modern times. But Palanpur's history is a long and a creditable one. For almost three hundred years the present Chief's line has reigned—ever since his Afghan ancestors (Jhaloris they were called) conquered Palanpur and Deesa. The connection of the British Government with Palanpur dates from the beginning of the present century. The Chief had been murdered by a band of disloyal nobles, and the British Government interfered in behalf of his infant son who was placed on the throne, his uncle being his guardian and regent. Frequent dissensions between uncle and nephew in after years led the former to break out into open hostility. He was subdued and the youth put on the throne, but he was unequal to the task of administration, and a Political Agent was appointed. From 1871 to 1874, this arrangement lasted, but under the present Chief much progress has been made, and the control of the British Agent relaxed. During his government numerous works of public utility have been instituted, including a railway, a jail, and a hospital, and as the reward of his enterprise the decoration of the Indian Empire was given. Under a thoroughly enlightened prince Palanpur continues its onward march of progress. Acting on a suggestion from Lord Harris, his Highness who had long taken an active interest in education, and in the provision of medical relief, last year established a travelling dispensary with the object of providing villagers in outlying districts with medical necessaries at their own doors; a qualified hospital assistant was placed in charge, and it has already done good work. In order to mark his appreciation of the honour done him by the British Government his Highness distributed close on a lakh of rupees among the various charitable institutions. Another event of the past year's administration was the appointment of the Durbar's own chief medical officer. This step was rendered necessary by the increased popularity of the new Goodfellow Hospital, whose work the recently-issued report declares to have been a real and great blessing to the people. Their officers have been appointed to the appellate court and to the supervision of the Deesa taluka, to the advantage of both offices. Beyond this within the period under report the Palanpur-Deesa Railway has been opened, and there is every reason to believe that it will prove a successful undertaking from every point of view. The Deesa Railway is commanding far greater amount of traffic, both passenger and goods, than was anticipated. From the middle of November up to the end of December, 1893, that is, for about a month and a-half, the earnings yielded a net profit of Rs. 1,335-4-4. When the busy season set in, the earnings went higher on account of large quantities of, especially, rapeseed being exported to Bombay from Deesa and the surrounding districts. Then will follow the slack season on account of the rains, when the traffic will be reduced to a minimum. But, taking all the fluctuations into consideration, interest at 6 per cent. per annum is sure of being realized on the outlay of Rs. 1,85,000, contributed by the State. A Small Cause Court has been established for the speedy disposal of small civil suits, and there is an improved prospect of the boundary dispute with Baroda being amicably settled. As to the Gudhwara disputes, however, we find the position unaltered, and the Chief Minister of Palanpur writes in his report that the Chakardas are showing total indifference, and unless and until Government thinks fit to saddle them with a Commissioner's expenses, there is not the slightest likelihood of their ever coming to terms. The final decisions anent the disputed villages with Danta were expected every day when the report was compiled, and the Chief Minister considers it a matter of great injustice to Palanpur that the Danta authorities in the meantime do not allow that State to collect its rightful shares and huks in the joint villages under its jurisdiction. But whatever the matter, Palanpur will not fall under it, or cease to push forward measures for the good of its people, who are prosperous and contented. It would be difficult to find a more truly satisfied state of mind than that displayed in the report under review, where the minister, recording the partial failure of the kharif crop, says "the rabi crops partially made up for the loss: here is an instance of Nature's compensating influence." It is this hopeful spirit that directs everything in Palanpur. Little wonder then that the state prospers.

THERE are now, it appears, only four States, Bustar, Kanker, Sarangarh, and Kawardha, of the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces now under Government control. Four others, Makrai, Patna, Kalchandi, and Kawardha, have been made over to their rajahs within the year, eleven are and have been administered by their own Chiefs with the assistance of Government Dewans, while in other two, Bamra and Raigarh, the rajahs have unrestricted authority. In the case of Makrai he was promised a year ago that if he continued to be of good behaviour, he would be restored at the expiry of his term of deposition, and this has been done. The raja, we are assured, has learnt much during the period of his deposition, and there is reason to hope that his future administration will be one of content among his people, and progress in his State. In the cases of Patna, Kalchandi, and Raigarh the Chiefs had just attained their majority. They had received a good education and gained some practical experience in judicial matters. Patna seems to have been a trifle wilful, and has received a mild drubbing from Mr. Woodburn, the terms of which were published in Nagpur on Saturday. The misconception into which the Maharaja had fallen with regard to his position as Feudatory Chief and his relations with the officers of Government it seems led him to behave in a way for which he has since expressed his very sincere regret. He has since loyally accepted the restrictions which his inconsiderate action made it necessary to impose on him, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that the eager and impetuous disposition and warmth of feeling

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

INCREASING ENMITY BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The prospects of an early termination of the war between the two Eastern Powers are considered more remote. The animosity between the Japanese and Chinese is daily increasing. The greatest excitement prevails amongst the Japanese who are demanding that a march should be made on Pekin.

DETENTION OF A JAPANESE WARSHIP.

ADEN, Aug. 28.

The British authorities here have detained the new man-of-war Tatsusa which called at this port on her way to Japan.

THE ANTI-LORDS DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Press generally publish articles on the mass meeting held yesterday, in Hyde Park, in favour of the abolition of the House of Lords, and in all circles the demonstration is being widely discussed.

The general consensus of opinion is that despite the enormous crowds in the Park yesterday, the demonstration was a complete failure. Nearly the whole of the seventy thousand people estimated to have been present were merely attracted by curiosity, the number of persons actually taking part in the proceedings not exceeding six thousand at the very outside.

The Liberal papers in their articles admit the fiasco.

REBELLION IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Aug. 28.

Newspaper despatches state that the troops of the rebellious Rajah of Lombok treacherously attacked the Dutch troops, and that General Vanham, fourteen officers, and one hundred and fifty men were killed.

The Dutch Resident is safe.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

REPORTED DISASTER TO FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, Aug. 28.

It is reported that two companies of French soldiers in Timbuctoo were surprised by hostile natives and entirely surrounded. After three days desperate fighting the whole detachment was cut to pieces.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

The new American Tariff Bill becomes law at midnight.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The death is announced of the Earl of Albemarle.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the outward English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., to-day.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Mr. Woodburn, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, left Simla yesterday morning after a visit of a few days to H. E. the Viceroy.

PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenants Lloyd and Dutton have received promotion.

Lieutenant Biss has been appointed to the Army Service Corps.

THE FOREIGN UNDER-SECRETARY.

Mr. Williams, Under-Secretary, Foreign Office, arrives from leave in time to join H. E. the Viceroy in Simla, proceeding from Simla with his Excellency and staff on tour.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

From reports received to-day the statement shows that the results of conversion are still extremely favourable; and the Government of India express great satisfaction. There is every tendency of the conversion of the 1865 Loan being in every way a complete success. Latest figures in England are not yet available, though it is stated that the number of tenders received has increased very considerably since the 24th instant. The total amount tendered for conversion in India under the renewed offer of the 13th idem was 11·09 lakhs, of which 9·51 lakhs are of the 1865 Loan.

LATER.

The total amount tendered for conversion in India, under the renewed offer of the 13th August, up to the 27th idem, as reported on the 28th, was 17·57 lakhs, of which 14·75 lakhs are of the 1865 Loan. The English figures will be available very shortly.

MINING LEGISLATION.

The report of Mr. Grundy, Inspector of Mines, is now under the consideration of the Government of India as to the advisability of the mining legislation to remedy the defects found by him during his recent inspections. Orders will be issued very shortly.

THE KHYBER-ASMAR DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

With regard to the report that has received currency in Simla that negotiations have been broken off with Ghulam Hyder by Colonel Udny, it is officially stated that Colonel Udny went to Jelallabad to meet Ghulam Hyder Khan simply in order to compare instructions, and with the intention of returning to India to confer with the Government of India regarding the course of demarcation proceedings before starting with his full camp and survey party. Although he is returning at this early date he has not broken off negotiations, but there are certain preliminaries to be settled before beginning the demarcation which can be more conveniently arranged in personal conference with H. E. the Viceroy and the Foreign Secretary than by letter and telegram.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

Rumours have been current that negotiations regarding the delimitation of the Khyber-Asmar section of the frontier have been broken up. They are, says the *Pioneer*, unfounded. Colonel Udny's preliminary mission to Jelallabad was to confer with General Ghulam Hyder to learn his instructions and then return to confer with the Government of India as to future plans. There are certain matters in doubt, which can best be solved by Colonel Udny taking final orders in person at Simla.

THE BEDDY LIBEL CASE.

The libel action, Beddy *vs.* the *Morning Post*, was heard yesterday, before the Sessions Judge of Agra. The assessors brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty against Mr. Pike. The judge promised to deliver his judgment to-day, remarking that Mr. Pike might leave Agra as the libel, if established at all, was of a very trivial technical nature.

THE POONA DISTRICT POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

The polo match to-day was between the Poona Horse and the Royal Artillery. The former comprised of Surgeon-Major Stewart, Lieutenant Gordon, Captain Grantham, and Lieutenant Fraser; and the latter, Lieutenants Stockdale and Hichens and Captains Horne and Wedderburn. The Poona Horse won, scoring eight goals and two subsidiaries, the Artillery making two goals and one subsidiary. Lieutenant Fraser's pony fell during the last quarter throwing its rider, fracturing his collar-bone, and rendering him helpless. Lieutenant Newnham succeeded him, and managed to score two goals in a rapid manner.

THE TALEGAON COLLISION CASE.

The magistrate gave judgment in the Talegaon collision case to-day. Driver Fox's defence was that he was sleepy, and is subject to fits and somnambulism. He admitted starting the train without a "line clear." The judge said that if Fox was subject to fits, he endangered the public every time he went on the engine. There was a railway rule that a driver if tired could be relieved from extra work. Considering that the accused would lose his situation, the magistrate would only sentence him to six weeks' imprisonment.

CRICKET: POONA VS. AHMEDNAGAR.

The return match, Poona *vs.* Ahmednagar, was played to-day. Ahmednagar made a poor defence, scoring only 85 runs. Captain Poore bowled very well, capturing eight wickets. After lunch Poona went in, Dr. Trask and Wilkins both playing well. Darby bowled well for Ahmednagar. Barnes who was playing well when time was called, was not out. The following are the scores:—

AHMEDNAGAR.
1st Innings.

Carter, c Wyatt, b Poore	0
Kennedy, c Substitute, b Poore	3
Saulez, c Martin, b Poore	7
Hall, c Deas, b Poore	29
Strong, c Poore, b Deas	1
Keeshan, b Poore	16
Hatch, c Wyatt, b Poore	11
Darby, l-b-w, b Poore	4
Ingle, c Poore, b Hancock	20
Boger, c Deas, b Poore	0
Lord, not out	3
Extras	0
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Deas	120	51	8	1
Poore	120	34	6	8
Hancock	1	0	0	1

POONA.
1st Innings.

Captain Poore, c Hall, b Lord	5
Dr Trask, c Ingle, b Saulez	81
Wilkins, b Kennedy	53
Dr Wyatt, b Darby	10
Dr Martin, b Kennedy	6
Hancock, run out	5
Fernyhough, c Hall, b Saulez	2
Dr Barnes, not out	15
Extras	16
Total	193

FESTIVITIES AT JAMNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, Aug. 28.

His Highness Prince Jaswantsingji's birthday durbar was held with *eclat*. The Mahajans presented an address.

A public meeting was held at Navsari. Judge Dhruva delivered a lecture on "Europe and India," the Prince presiding. The Dewan in introducing the lecturer gave a spirited address expressing his satisfaction at the people's loyalty on his first public appearance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Aug. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this evening.

PORT SAID, Aug. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 28.

Mail-steamer Australia from Australia arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Singapore, for Hongkong, on the 27th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. Manilla left Aden for Bombay, on the 27th instant, at 9 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59¾
Bar Silver	30⅛

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. mail steamer Thames, which left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Monday, is expected to arrive here at 10 p.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Cole and child, Mr. J. H. E. Lankin, Mr. E. McCausland, Mr. G. R. Webb, Mr. Gerrard, Lieutenant C. A. B. Ballard, Mrs. Woolbert and infant, Miss Force, Lieutenant J. W. E. Holford, Mr. W. R. Wright, Mr. Chas Connell, Mr. J. Burton, Mrs. A. B. Bird, Lieutenant A. B. Santer, Mrs. Borthwick and child, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, and Mr. G. S. Morris.

From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Partridge, Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, Mr. Wardi, Mr. N. F. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Meyerstein, Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell, Mr. J. S. Fraser, Lieutenant C. H. Williams, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Robert Milne, Rev. and J. C. Clough.

For Rangoon.—Mr. W. F. L. Tottenham and Mr. C. A. Munroe.

For Yokohama.—Mr. A. V. Watson.

For Madras.—Dr. and Mrs. Chowry Muthu and infant, Mrs. J. C. Clough, Mr. J. Stiven, and Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Arthur Hgrding and two infants.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. R. Chadwick.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	27	1	5 p.m.	14	36
Teheran	28	2	0 p.m.	..	25
Suez	28	2	55 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 28th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	..	1
" Karachi	..	29	...	1
" Madras	...	28	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 27.

10 p.m.	80·5

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	81·4

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople announces that the Turkish Department of Public Works has ordered the immediate repair of the old aqueducts of Solomon in Jerusalem. These aqueducts will bring the water to the city from the fountains of Arroul. A tunnel is to be built 3,750 metres long, and is to cost £30,000. The aqueduct was still in working order in the time of Christ.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, August 10.

A CORRESPONDENT to a Lancashire paper voices the bitter cry of those engaged in the cotton trade in that county, and declares that the condition of things baffles the ingenuity and resource of the shrewdest men. "Surely," he remarks in the course of his letter, "the time has arrived for united action being taken to arrest the wholesale destruction of capital which is going on in our midst, and which, if allowed to pursue its course unchecked, must assuredly end in disaster alike to employer and employed. My experience has taught me—and it is gained under the very best conditions of production—that during the past six or seven years, taking one year with another, anyone who has pursued the policy of buying cotton and selling yarn on the same day, and has depreciated his property fairly, would have been quite as well off had he invested his money in Consols. I further maintain that in the majority of cases, even with the newest mills, where an adequate return for capital has been made this has been accomplished by fortunate speculation in the raw material which might have been equally successful without the additional harassment of managing a cotton mill. I must confess that if some drastic measures are not adopted, and that speedily, I see nothing but ruin for hundreds of employers, many thousands of work-people being deprived of the means of subsistence. The survival-of-the-fittest policy is a wretched one at the best, as in the process of the weakest going to the wall the strongest are being seriously weakened, and if we may judge from the effect of the withdrawal of the production of such a vast proportion of the spindles of Lancashire for so lengthened a period recently, a very large number of the weaker employers must be crushed out before any relief can be got from such a remedy. Had the Federation of Cotton Spinners been treated as it ought to have been when the stand was made at the end of 1892, and all engaged in the great cotton industry had joined hands, we would not to-day be in the terrible position we are in. Had the Employers' Federation been as representative a body as the operatives' union and had each worked for their respective rights, then no undue advantage would have been taken of either, and the two bodies might have joined hands regarding numerous questions that affect the mutual interest of both. If such a state of things had existed during the past two years there is not the slightest doubt that the cotton trade to-day would not have been in such dire extremities. The crisis that is now upon us is undoubtedly the worst which the great staple industry of Lancashire has ever experienced. I firmly believe disaster can only be averted by one course, and that is by concerted action on the part of the whole trade. The welfare of the community at large demands the sacrifice of the personal considerations of those who may be somewhat more favourably situated than the large majority. Sooner or later the strongest must be seriously affected, if in no other way than by the great depreciation in the value of their buildings and machinery. Undoubtedly too many mills have been built, but this cannot be remedied now as they are there." A great deal of what this anonymous correspondent says may be true, but, for all that, it is very evident that it suits Lancashire mill-owners to draw constant attention to bad times and depressed trade, in the hope that this may have the effect of staving off the inevitable day when leave will be given to the Government of India to impose an import duty on cotton goods.

Replying to some observations in the "Manchester Guardian," concerning the effect of the fall in exchange on the Eastern market, a correspondent to that paper writes: "If, as I understand you to argue, the dollar price of Japanese cotton was not affected by the fall in exchange, the Bombay spinner could have imported his cotton from Japan and got the whole advantage of the fall in exchange upon the value of his raw material—less the ocean freight and other charges which you consider so unimportant a factor. But there is no doubt that competition among the Japanese spinners would force up the dollar price of native cotton to the level of the cost of importations from Bombay. I was in close touch with the Eastern markets in the early part of 1893, and the expression I have used, that China was glutted with yarns, is not at all too strong for my experience of that time. In December last—only five months after the closing of the Indian mints to private coinage—360,000 spindles were at work in Japan, and the production had practically overtaken the consumption in numbers below 20's. Large quantities of 10's, 12's, and 16's were, on the authority of a Kobe circular, then being shipped to Shanghai. It cannot be contended that any of these spindles were put up in consequence of the fall in exchange. I am sorry I have not the figures at hand of the imports from India into Japan for the past few years, but my recollection is that by 1892 the Japanese mills were declaring handsome dividends, and very seriously interfering with the imports of Bombay yarns. You say it has never been disputed that to some extent a fall in exchange cuts both ways. I therefore refer you to a timely letter in your issue of Saturday last in which Mr. A. Ilbert assumes the whole fall of 20 per cent. in the dollar exchange to be a bonus to the Japanese spinner. I understand also that you believe the fall in exchange has very greatly benefited Japan at the expense of India, and India at the expense of Lancashire. I do not say that, pending adjustments, a fall in exchange may not increase the disability under which a producing country labours. All I say is that such increase of disability is much less than is superficially apparent, and that, whatever it may be, it is inoperative so long as other and insuperable disabilities exist."

In his latest "Statist" article on the currency question Mr. T. Lloyd boldly maintains that the monetary quantity theory of Mill and of all other economists is "unsound in principle" and "absolutely disproved in practice." Mr. Lloyd is doing good service by demonstrating, week after week, that the monometallist case requires the abandonment not merely of history but of every accepted generalisation of political economy. He introduces his arguments by excluding retail prices from "the economic discussion about prices." Of course, the movements of retail prices do, to some extent, follow those of wholesale prices. But, on the other hand, nobody ever heard of a general rise of retail prices which did not induce an advance of wholesale prices, other things remaining equal. About 1850 crowds of impecunious persons who had been very small consumers suddenly began to produce gold in California and Australia to the tune of from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 per annum. To assert that the production and coining of this gold did not increase the demand for other things, and thus tend to raise retail prices, in the first instance, and, through them, wholesale prices, is simply to maintain that the diggers gave away their nuggets for nothing. The gold coin which was paid away for commodities of all kinds continued to circulate, which means that it continued to be exchanged for commodities or services, and it is obvious that a larger volume of money could not thus circulate unless higher prices were paid or increased quantities of commodities were consumed—the latter a process which tends to raise prices. In short, Mr. Lloyd's abandonment of the theory that prices are affected both ways by the quantity of legal-tender money involved the abandonment of the law of supply and demand.

An argument frequently used in the London press against the bimetallists is to the effect that the bankers would prevent the success of the scheme by insisting on contracts for payment in gold. The argument is obviously absurd, as, under the assumed conditions, any bankers adopting such a policy would get no business and would be speedily displaced by more farseeing rivals willing to accept legal-tender money. The groundlessness of the contention is, however, indicated by the speech of Mr. Henry Wethered, the Chairman of the London and South-Western Bank, at the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders. Alluding to the prospects of the bank, which has just declared an increased dividend, Mr. Wethered said:—"I am fully aware there will always be changes in the financial bearing on the trade and commerce in which banking institutions are so deeply interested, in order to keep pace with the progress and development of the times, and it is a fact that at the present time some of the most advanced financial men in the city, the country, and the great foreign commercial centres are pleading for a currency reform and it is my settled conviction that some reform must soon follow. My object in naming this question is to express an opinion that when it does come our bank is bound to reap a full share of the national prosperity which, it is predicted, will follow."

The House of Lords, yesterday, decided a highly important point of practice in the case Hannay *vs.* Smurthwaite. The plaintiffs were separately shippers of bales of cotton on the defendants' ship from Galveston to Liverpool, and took for their shipments independent bills of lading. These, however, contained a provision exempting the defendants from responsibility for loss or damage arising from obliteration of marks on the bales. The ship arrived at Liverpool, and the greater part of the goods was duly delivered to the consignees. But on eighteen of the bales the marks had been obliterated, and it could not be discovered to which of the various consignees they belonged. The plaintiffs and consignees thereupon joined their claims for short delivery, and sued the defendants on a single writ of summons. The House of Lords, reversing the decision of the Court of Appeal, have now held that this was an improper procedure, and that the plaintiffs ought to have raised separate actions. Of course, their Lordships had merely to construe the order under which the plaintiffs had purported to act. But the decision seems to be an inconvenient one. The claims all arose out of one transaction, and it would have been a considerable saving of expense if they could have been tried together. This course would appear to have been all the better because the Rules of Court expressly enable a judge to order the separate trial of any action joined in this way if he thinks that they cannot properly be disposed of together.

In America the recent railroad strike has brought to the forefront the question of nationalising all railways in the States. It is admitted that on the general principles nationalisation of railways is not a good idea but the strike has been so senseless, so useless, that it has alarmed thoughtful men. The civil and military authorities were for a long time entirely inadequate to cope with the rioters. Property was destroyed, commerce impeded, and great hardships were forced on innocent persons. There are in the States nearly one million railway *employees*, which is about one-thirteenth of the adult male population. At least half a million persons are employed in furnishing materials and supplies to the railway, so that it is the largest industry in the country outside of agriculture. The evil results of a concerted strike at the great railway centre at Chicago were so painfully apparent that it is felt that something must be done to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. The direct length of railways in America is now over 180,000 miles. The difficulties in the way of putting this immense business in the hands of the Government are great, and the danger of so greatly extending the office holding class is plain, but agitation will surely increase. A leading journal in the States says: "In France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, and other European countries the railways are largely owned by the Government, and all are under its direct control. This works better than might be supposed, because the Government undertook the work at the start and the system has grown under its direct supervision. It seems almost impossible to place all the railways in America in direct possession of the Government, but it is quite possible that a set of laws can be framed which will increase Government supervision and limit the present dangers."

A novel and important point in company law has been decided by Mr. Justice Kekewich in the winding up of the Railway Time-Tables Publishing Company, Limited. In the liquidation all the creditors of the company had been satisfied, the costs of the winding up had been paid, and the question was whether, in the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, those to whom shares had been issued at a discount could be compelled to pay up the full amount of such shares for the purposes of the adjustment. It was contended that there was a contract between the holders of these shares and the other contributories that the shares should be issued not as shares carrying a liability to pay the whole amount in cash, but carrying a lesser liability, and that therefore the shareholders *inter se* could not insist upon the whole amount being paid in cash. The learned judge, however, held that as the issue of shares at a discount was illegal there was no binding contract, and that the holders of discount shares are liable to pay the amount remaining unpaid not only for the payment of creditors and the costs of the winding up, but for the adjustment of the rights of contributories amongst themselves.

The terribly depressed state of the shipping and ship building trade has led to some proposals by persons interested to secure by combination changes that may lead to rather better results, and a conference is about to be privately convened to consider these proposals. The depression may be illustrated by the position of affairs in the Scotch ship building yards where new contracts have been exceedingly scanty since the close of June, the number of new vessels of importance ordered last month being only six. Prospective buyers appear to have very few requirements which cannot be postponed for some time, and there is a prevailing expectation amongst them that they are likely to secure more favourable terms by waiting than they can obtain just now.

The *Times'* special reports on the condition of the British crops on August 1, represent, on the whole, a far from gloomy state of things. The month of July, it is observed, has failed to fulfil the promise of June, but notwithstanding this there seems good reason to hope that the year will prove a fairly profitable one for the agricultural interest. Of the cereals "wheat promises within a fraction of a full average crop," while barley and oats "look like giving over rather than under an average yield." This, so far as it goes, is satisfactory; but the quality as well as the size of the crops has to be taken into account, and the *Times* judging from the returns sent in, is of opinion that "the quality of the grain is bound to be variable, and may, to a large extent, be inferior." The root crops are described as "generally good," and, "taken in conjunction with the excellent position of the grass crops, afford unquestionable proof of the capacity of our farmers to carry their live-stock easily through the coming winter." This, of course, does not apply to every section of the kingdom. There are districts where the results will be anything but satisfactory, but taking the country as a whole a favourable yield may reasonably be anticipated—that is, of course, if fine weather should prevail during what remains of the season. One of the Bedfordshire correspondents of the *Times* writes:—"On the whole, I think this the best season since 1874; there is a lot of stuff on the ground, and store stock must maintain values." The farmers have been waiting long for such a ray of sunshine as may be detected in these reports.

A large meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal shareholders was held, the other evening, at the Gentlemen's Concert Hall, Manchester, as a preliminary to a conference to be held in the month of October. The Right Hon. Jacob Bright, M.P., who presided, expressed his belief that traffic on the canal would grow month by month, and that each year would mark a large advance. The case presented to Parliament, ten years ago, he said, had not been disturbed. It was clearly proved then that the canal was wanted and that it would pay, and in the meantime the case had rather grown stronger than weaker. In regard to the proposed conference, which had for its purpose the furthering of the commercial interests of the canal, he thought it could do nothing but good. Mr. Bright moved a resolution affirming unabated confidence in the commercial value and economic importance of the canal and approving of the coming conference. The resolution was adopted with heartiness. The object of the forthcoming conference is apparently to bring home to traders the advantages which the canal possesses in the opinion of its promoters over its rival—the iron horse.

THE palmists helped at the fete lately held, at Streatham, on behalf of the new Home for Incurables, and to some purpose so far as the charity is concerned. One of the ladies writes: "We found the police extremely interested, and read many of their hands with, I think, great success, as each day, whenever they could get off for a time, they came to our tent." The principal thing noticed in their hands is "the particularly long Head line, and rather high Luns, which they almost all have, and also highly developed Mars; the outlines differed, of course, very much." Chirology is becoming the attraction of the garden party. The "Palmistry Tent" will soon be looked for at these festivities as naturally as it now is at bazaars, cafes, chantants, &c.

DEATH OF MR. A. M. GUBBAY.

A TELEGRAM from London brings the sad news of the death, at Paris, of Mr. A. M. Gubbay, a distinguished citizen of Bombay for a number of years, and the guiding spirit of the Hebrew community, here and elsewhere, for nearly half a century. The public of Bombay to-day will remember him as a member of the Municipal Corporation, a director of the Bombay Bank, and the head of a great mercantile firm here; but those who can carry their memories back to the past will think of him as the originator and the organiser of the Sassoon Dock, the first wet dock built in Western India, and the founder and helper of various public institutions too numerous to be detailed here. Born in Bombay in 1832, he went to China at the early age of fifteen, joining the firm of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., and remained there for some years managing their business with credit to himself and advantage to the firm. On his return to Bombay he married Miss Rachel Sassoon, second daughter of Sir Albert Sassoon, and after a brief stay here he again left for China, and continued managing the affairs of the firm there. The troublous days of the share mania found him again in Bombay, where he remained until he was relieved by the late Mr. S. D. Sassoon. After happy years of rest and bliss with his family in Paris he came back to India early in 1889, and succeeded Mr. Jacob Sassoon as the head of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, on the latter's departure to England. He remained here in this capacity for five years, and then retired from the firm, and the farewell which was accorded him by his troops of friends is too fresh in the memory to be commented upon now. His career throughout was one of usefulness and enterprise and full of noble deeds for the welfare of his fellowmen and happiness of his people. By his death commerce loses one of its noblest workers and the Jews one of their ablest chiefs. He leaves behind three sons and three daughters, his eldest son being united to a wealthy Russian Jewess, and two of his daughters having become the wives of Mr. Jules Rueffe of Paris and Mr. Meyer Elias Sassoon, respectively. No more fitting eulogium can be found for him than the poetic words of the old Idumean Patriarch: "He delivered the poor who called on him; And the orphan who has none to help him; The man ready to perish did bless him; The heart of the widow he filled with joy."

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

WE have been favoured with a programme of the cast for "Our Boys," to be produced by the above club, at the Gaiety Theatre, on the 4th and 6th proximo, and are glad to see again the names of some who took a prominent part in previous performances. Messrs. Shaw and Mackeson have shown themselves to be capital character actors, and should do full justice to the respective roles of "Perkyn Middlewick" and "Talbot Champneys." Miss Orford Sherman brings a brilliant reputation with her from Calcutta, and we anticipate a most amusing rendering of "Mary Melrose." We hear also that great things are expected of Miss Lyon as "Belinda." The other ladies and gentlemen taking part bear a good dramatic reputation, and we sincerely hope for the sake of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund that two bumper houses will be secured. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Soundy and Co's.

A CHARGE AGAINST THE ASYLUM AUTHORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you would be doing a public service if you allowed a statement of the following case to appear in your paper. Some while ago, about two years back, a poor woman came to Bombay. Let us call her Mrs. X. With her was an invalid son. This son was both blind and deaf. These afflictions had been brought upon him by an accident, which happened, while he was pursuing his calling. Mrs. X.'s intention in coming to Bombay was to obtain employment in order to support herself and her son. She succeeded in getting work, as a needlewoman, and was allowed to reside, with her son, in the house of her employer. Unfortunately, Mrs. X.'s son showed signs of insanity; he became so violent in his behaviour, that the police had to be called in, and, ultimately the poor fellow was lodged in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. Mrs. X.'s employer wrote to the authorities of this institution, so I am informed, to make inquiries about the man, thus indicating to the managers of the Asylum the place where his friends could be found. Time passed on, and one day, while in the street, Mrs. X. was casually informed by an acquaintance that her son was dead; this acquaintance having heard it from some native of Ahmedabad. Naturally Mrs. X. was grieved at the information, but could not credit that intelligence of this character would reach her in such a roundabout way. Mrs. X.'s employer pooh-poohed the news, but to satisfy her wrote to the asylum to make inquiries. A letter was written in answer, dated June 8, 1894, stating that, "one A. X. (giving the name in full) who was admitted on the 25th September, 1892, died in this asylum on the 16th June, 1893, from pulmonary consumption." A year therefore had elapsed from the date of the man's death to the time when the information of his decease was given to his friends, and such information was not vouchsafed until asked for. It will at once arise in the minds of most people that Mrs. X. was very remiss in neglecting her son for so long a period. Her excuse for this is, that she was assured by her employer that her son would be taken care of, and that it would be better to leave him alone, so that his sanity might return. Be this as it may, the fact however remains, whether the mother neglected her duty or not, that a patient died in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and his friends did not hear of the event until twelve months had passed. Let us hope that this is an isolated case, but it seems scarcely credible, it is certainly not creditable, that a charge of this nature can be brought against our local asylum. I have no personal interest in this case, but merely bring it to your notice, as a matter deserving public attention. I believe the facts to be as I have stated.—Yours, &c.,

August 28. EUROPEAN.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A VERY interesting cricket match was played between Mr. Erachshaw Sorabjee Nagarwalla's team and the 40th Field Battery Cricket Club on the Native Infantry parade-ground, on the 26th instant. The Battery Club captain won the toss and went to field. In the first innings Mr. Erachshaw's team scored 83 runs, while the opponent scored 84 runs; the chief feature of the game in the first innings was the batting of Messrs. S. M. Yoosuf, C. Master, and Bomonshaw Dhanjishaw who knocked up 23, 18, and 15 runs, respectively. Then Mr. Erachshaw's team commenced their second innings, for loss of four wickets they scored 96 runs. In this innings Messrs. Shaik Lal, Bhorgay and Bomonshaw played well, for 53, 29, and 12 runs, respectively. The Battery Club captain then retired taking objection on his umpire telling that the native umpire is unfair, and has given twice not outs. The following are the scores:—

MR. ERACHSHAW SORABJEE NAGARWALLA'S TEAM.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
S M Yoosuf, run out	23	run out	1
C Master, c and b Webb	18	b Scopes	0
S[illegible]Y Bhorgay, l-b-w, b Numan	5	not out	29
Bomon Dhanjishaw N, b Philin	15	run out	12
Shaik Lal, b Webb	0	not out	53
Sorabji Cursetji Bottlewala, c Webb	0	b Scopes	0
K S Erance, b Nunn	5		
Erachshaw Sorabjee (capt), b Philin	2		
Pande, not out	6	to bat.	
Darab Edalji Nagarwala, run out	0		
V L Parkhe, b Scotcher	0		
Extras	2	Extra	1
Total	83	Total	96

40TH FIELD BATTERY C. C.
1st Innings.

Mr Elderfield, b Bomonji	4
Jones, b Lal	32
Philin, b Yoosuf	12
Newman, b Bomonji	6
Scotcher, b Yoosuf	0
Webb, b Bhorgay	14
Nunn, b Bhorgay	0
Evans, c and b Yoosuf	10
Scopes, b Yoosuf	2
Eynan, b Yoosuf	3
Brun, not out	0
Extra	1
Total	84

IN "Le Menestrel" of Paris, it is announced that the Marquis of Lorne has written the libretto of an opera, which will be set to music by the Scottish composer, Mr. Hamish McCunn. The same paper is responsible for the statement, which, of course, will require confirmation, that the first performance will, in all probability, take place before the Queen at Windsor Castle, before the opera is represented in public.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT hears on good authority that it has been definitely decided that "exchange compensation allowance" will in future be granted in all cases of leave in India. Thus the invidious and unfair distinction now made in the case of general leave will disappear.

THE prisoners in the Quetta forgery case who were convicted of having obtained over Rs. 1,300 from the local Treasury by forging the name of Captain Bruce, Assistant Political Agent, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, have appealed to the Agent to the Governor-General, who has sent down the case to Major McIvor, C.I.E., Revenue Commissioner, for disposal.

THE Bengal Presidency Rifle Association have, this year, issued their programme in the form of a neat little pocket book, which, in addition to all the necessary information with regard to matches, etc., contains the rules and bye-laws of the Association together with diagrams for entering scores made.

THE recent lamentable affray in Market Street, Calcutta, which has resulted in the death of a perfectly inoffensive native at the hands of a European, writes the *Saturday Journal*, is an incident thoroughly appropriate to the *mise-en-scene* of its occurrence. It is utterly inconceivable how the state of this wretched neighbourhood should continue to be tolerated. The degradation of its inhabitants, particularly the Europeans, who seated amid mud, rub unclad shoulders with lowest natives, is indescribable. The topic is in the highest degree melancholy, repulsive, humiliating, but it is surely possible to lay down conditions under which these people may be constrained to conduct themselves with less humiliation to European prestige than is at present the case.

IN the south of France there is a serious plague of locusts, such as is usually only experienced in Algeria and elsewhere in Africa. In consequence a very remarkable accident occurred, the other day, to a train running between Loudun and Chatellerault. All of a sudden the engine plunged into a dense mass of the insects which had got on the line. They completely clogged up the machinery and brought the train to a standstill. A party of labourers had to be sent to the spot to clear the line before the train could be started again, and a delay of two hours was thus caused.

MARSEILLES is now boasting of a foreign company which, says a Paris correspondent, is likely to excite lively curiosity wherever it shows itself. It is formed of the players-in-ordinary of the Emperor of China. The Barnum who presents these Celestial comedians to the play-going world of Europe is a Chinese merchant, named Chong Beng, who carries on a large trade with Marseilles. Contrary to what has been written in many publications about China, the stage women are not boys, but actual women. There are in the Chong Beng company twenty-seven actors and five actresses. These Celestials are bound for Antwerp.

THE first inmates of the new buildings of the National Society for the Employment of Epileptics at Skipping's Farm, Chalfont St. Peter's, have been selected from among a large number of applicants with much care, preference having been given, firstly, to those who are considered most likely to benefit by residence on the farm; and, secondly, to those whose character and circumstances render them most eligible, regard being had in all cases to the ability and willingness of the applicant to do suitable work, in which, it is believed, lies his best chance of obtaining good results from the treatment. The inmates are mostly working men. For the present there are no women, but women will be admitted whenever the funds of the society shall permit of the erection of separate buildings for their reception. This important experiment—which has, by the way, the cordial approval of the Charity Organisation Society—has therefore fairly begun. A hopeful sign lies in the fact that in most cases it is found that the patients or their friends are willing to contribute to their support, so that it is hoped that by-and-by the institution may even be self-supporting.

PERHAPS the strangest plea ever made in answer to a charge of wearing a sham decoration was that of a young man, named Louis Luger, a porter at the Paris Central Markets, who has been hauled up for exhibiting on his breast a life-saving medal which he had never earned. "Why did you wear the medal?" asked the judge. "I suppose it was vanity." "No, M. le President," said the youth; "it was to see the dead bodies brought out of the Seine." This did not seem very intelligible, but the accused proceeded to explain that he had a fancy for wandering about the riverside and seeing any bodies that might be brought out of the water. He had noticed on one occasion, he said, that when a body was brought out he could not get near it, but that the crowd that assembled round it all made way for a man who wore a life-saving medal. Therefore he wore a medal, and he found no difficulty after that in satisfying his morbid curiosity. As the youth had been in prison awaiting his trial for twenty days the judge only fined him a pound.

A RICH beggar has just died in Oberfriedersdorf, near Ebersbach. He was nourished by the crumbs which fell from other people's tables. Through his wretched apparel and his miserable gait, he appeared to be the poorest man in the city. After his death there were found in an old cupboard several savings-bank books, which contained entries altogether showing savings to the sum of £1,000. Two sisters of this "poor" man, who have for some time past lived in very straitened circum

KOOT-HOOMI AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.

AFTER the Spiritualists, it is the turn of the Theosophists to be made fun of by that clever deceiver, Mr. Maskelyne, at the Egyptain Hall. This is ably done in a little humorous sketch entitled Modern Witchery. The scene represents an ordinary drawing room, and the spectator is introduced to an elderly lady, one Countess Biarni, and a German pretender, Professor Zoorooster. This precious pair are the founders of a Beersvasky lodge, which enables them to get a livelihood out of the credulity of mankind. They are expecting a lady of considerable wealth who has been in the habit of lecturing upon social reform while neglecting her husband and her home, and the conspirators are in great hopes of securing her conversion. A letter from a Mahatma is carefully prepared and concealed in the shade of a lamp. When the expected visitor arrives the lamp, by some unaccountable means, projects the letter on to the floor. So much for precipitation. What follows is much more wonderful. It is the Miracle of Lhasa. An attendant in Oriental costume presents himself. Two chairs are stationed some distance apart, and a plank of wood is placed horizontally upon them, the ends of the plank resting upon the backs of the chairs. The man climbs on to the plank, lies upon it at full length, and in this position is tied down with a thick cord. Here it is important to observe that the little stage is fully lighted, and that the audience can see underneath the body and the legs and rails of the chairs. That there may be no suspicion of looking glasses between the chairs Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, who plays the part of the German professor, repeatedly thrusts a sword through and through from each side under the reclining body. Then slowly one end of the plank rises, and one of the chairs is taken away. That the man is still there appears absolutely certain, yet the plank, which is no longer perfectly horizontal and only one end of which rests upon one of the chair backs, remains suspended. Again the plank moves slowly, this time at the opposite end, and the second chair is removed. There is now nothing, to all appearance, above or below the plank and its burden, which remain firmly, poised in mid-air, apparently without support of any kind. As for the appearance of Koot Hoomi, who comes in Oriental attire in what photographers call a three-quarter length figure with a transparent halo round his body, this trick is performed with the lights turned down almost to vanishing point which makes it appear less wonderful than the other. It must not be supposed, however, that this is merely a repetition of the old Pepper's Ghost illusion, for Mr. Maskelyne expressly assures us that the effect is produced without mirrors or any special arrangement of stage or scenery. Koot-Hoomi's appearance is designed chiefly with a view to making him reveal the real aim and purpose of Theosophy according to Mr. Maskelyne, whose opinion is that it is intended to unite all races and creeds in India so that they may present an unbroken front to the common enemy, England. Mr. Maskelyne's view may be correct, but if so it is clear that with the dissensions existing among the populations of India, and dating back to prehistoric times, the Theosophists have plenty of work before them. The little sketch, in which, besides Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, there appear Mr. J. B. Hansard, Mr. W. F. Brooke, Mr. E. Elton, and Miss Olive Elton, was received with enthusiasm. It will, of course, be the chief attraction during the coming season at the Egyptian Hall.

FREAKS OF THE CRICKET FIELD.

A DECADE ago one of the features of every village fair was the eleven of cricketing clowns, who stood upon their heads and performed other unamusing antics for the delectation of John Ploughman. Whether such an eleven is in existence to-day I know not (says a cricketing correspondent of *Cassell's Saturday Journal*), but from its antediluvian humours undoubtedly have sprung many of the curious matches which mark every cricket season, and are often as amusing as they are original. In the early days of June last year I happened to meet a well-known Cambridge bowler—a man who had a prodigious break from the leg, and who, when he came off, had few equals. When I encountered him there was a tinge of sadness upon his face, and melancholy seemed to have settled upon him. "You can't think how miserable I am," said he. "Yesterday we played our usual match *versus* gyps and cooks, and I bowled the fat French cook out first ball. We usually get enough fun out of that cook to last us a year, and we always k ep him in as long as possible; but yesterday, in trying to bowl him a wide one, I had the misfortune to break it, and it took his off stump." At most of the colleges of the Universities the fat French cooks and the gyps or scouts are invited to play a team of those *in statu pupillari* at the end of the May term. Sometimes it happens that there are really good players among the servants, and that some dapper little butler makes a big score; but the French cook—never! He stands colossally at the wicket, presenting a fine spread of humanity to the bowler, and he rarely begins without an expression of the opinion that he will be left dead on the field. Any bowler who bowls him out before he has given sufficient sport is accounted unworthy and incompetent, and it is quite usual to put the feeblest trundler present against him, that he may be duly exploited.

It is a curious thing that the French have always held to the opinion that cricket is one of the most deadly of games. Just about a month ago a Frenchman was telling me of a match played near Asnieres, in which the whole Chauvinistic spirit was magnificently demonstrated. The two sides—there being about twenty men aside—spurned flannels as the base invention of the hateful English, but adopted, in place of them, fancy dress costumes of singular picturesqueness. There were cavaliers, Indians, jockeys, sailors, and one gentleman in a flowing robe of white was a cross between a rajah and a muezzen—to his infinite satisfaction. When the first two members of this extraordinary team came to the wickets, their preparations for defence were noteworthy. A chevalier had buckled rusty plates of steel armour to his legs, and a simpler gentleman dressed as a clown, had a guard of tin upon his arm so large that it almost sheltered his whole body. Later in the day the spectacle was seen of men swathed in flannel to protect their poor legs; and the timidity of the bowling, coupled with the frequent bolting of the batsman to avoid a crack from the leather, would have been entertainment to an Oval crowd for a month. This idea of cricket in fancy dress is startling, but it is not absolutely new. The fashion which dictates that ladies shall play the game upon our greens has also produced some singular freaks amongst the stronger players. There was one at a match played last year in Berkshire, in which the men were all begarbed as a company of actors, the sides being "Macbeth versus Hamlet." What the particular amusement was I do not pretend to explain; but it is cheering to hear that Hamlet was bowled first ball, and that Macbeth was caught in the slips when he had hit three fours.

AN Assessment Committee sitting at Versailles decided, some time ago, that a M. Louchet, of Herblay, near Pontoise, was to be given, as compensation for an acre and a quarter of ground there, the immense sum of £400,000. The City of Paris wanted his bit of land for a soil pipe to shoot sewage on the sandy flat of Acheres, in the Forest of St. Germain. The Town Council appealed to the Court of Cassation, which quashed the award, and referred the matter for a decision in conformity with law to the Civil Tribunal of Amiens. M. Louchet chose M. Hubbard, Deputy for the Pontoise district, to plead for him, and went himself, with about forty peasant and bourgeois neighbours interested in the affair, to hear the arguments of counsel for and against. M. Hubbard stated that M. Louchet did not intend, if the £400,000 were given him to pocket it. He was determined to devote it to philanthropic works. The real suitor was not M. Louchet, but the Department of Seine-at-Oise, which did not want its historical forest to be turned into a nursery for every pestilence that might show itself in Paris. If the ten million francs were awarded, the engineers would have to devise some other means of getting rid of the sewage of the great city besides shooting it out upon the county that rings round Paris. When M. Hubbard sat down M. Louchet asked leave to plead for his county and his parish. He begged the Tribunal and the jury to award him the ten million francs for the sake of his native village which he adores, and for the sake of the churchyard in which he hopes to sleep. Emotion prevented him saying more, and he sat down the better to sob. When the verdict was given of 111 francs damages, he threw his hat on the ground and cried "Beasts! Is that all you give me?" The Court decided that he was to pay all the costs of the appeal. He means to go further in litigation, and thinks he can hardly fare worse.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleans these head of dandruff.

FASHION IN BEARDS.

THE fashion in beards and moustache does not often radically change. The processes are usually the gradual ones of evolution and devolution. But of late there has been a pronounced alteration, the cause of which is set down to the Prince of Wales, who, when he had lost his youthful slimness of figure and face, forsook the rounded beard that accentuated the fulness of his cheeks, and adopted the pointed Van Dyck, now so generally worn by Englishmen of the upper and middle classes. There is not so much individuality about the shape and cut of the beard as there ought to be. Most men leave such matters chiefly to their barbers, and these are seldom such artists in the study of human appearance as to be able to advise upon the becoming. Such and such a shape is worn, and to that shape they cut the beards of all their clients who express no particular wish upon the subject. Regarded from merely the ornamental point of view, a beard of any kind is a mistake when a man possesses a well-cut chin. This is not seen every day, and it should not be hidden away under a growth of hair, however troublesome and inconvenient the daily shave may be. Men with long thin faces should have round beards, if any. But if a man's face is abnormally round and fat, he should wear an "imperial," as the narrow, long variety of the Van Dyck beard is called. Oddly enough, it is the Americans who chiefly favour this form, though their faces, being long and narrow, need it less than any other, and would often be improved by a round, full beard, trimmed rather short. There is one good argument against the beard which ought to have some weight. It nearly always robs the head of hair. It is very seldom that a man can maintain a luxuriant growth of both after the age of forty. Perhaps this may be one reason that whenever long beards have been worn the hair has been cut short, and whenever the head locks have been permitted to be long the beard has almost entirely disappeared. Its most varied period of existence was under Henri IV. of France, when in some instances it was cut square, in others round, sometimes in the shape of a fan, a swallow's tail, or an artichoke leaf with its numerous points at either side. It is a mistake for short men to wear the beard too long. The head should be a little less than one-seventh the length of the whole body, and the capillary addition to its size throws it quite out of proportion. On a very tall man, inclined to leanness and angularity, a long beard is almost equally a mistake, unless he should happen to be so bountifully supplied by nature that he can have it of width proportionate to its length, and so thick as to convey an idea of almost superabundant fulness. He will probably pay for this, however, by being very bald on the top of his head.

THE MOUSTACHE.

Quite as much as the beard, has a wonderfully powerful effect upon a man's whole expression. The idea of virility, spirit, and manliness that it conveys is so great that it was a long time the special privilege of officers of the army to wear it, as characteristic of the profession of arms. It has now become general in almost all classes, and is approved on more important gaounds than those connected with appearance or good looks. It is a well-known fact that travellers in Syria and Egypt find it expedient, and even necessary, to wait until their moustaches have grown to a sufficient length to defend their mouths against the admission of the burning sands of the desert. Upon the same principle, this appendage would be of service to labourers in all dusty trades, such as millers, bakers, masons, &c.; to workmen employed in grinding steel and iron, and to travellers on dusty roads, the dust being prevented by this natural respirator from finding its way into the lungs. The Sappers and Miners of the French army, who are remarkable for the size and beauty of their beards, enjoy a special immunity against bronchial affections, and numerous other instances are on record of persons susceptible of taking cold and sore throats who have been relieved from that inconvenience by permitting the growth of hair on the upper lip and beneath the chin. In cases, too, where those organs are so constantly used as to induce ailment from overwork and susceptibility to injury from sudden changes in the atmosphere, as with singers, clergymen, &c., the protection of the beard and moustache is the best means to employ as preventive of such injury. It has been noticed that in public speakers the upper lip becomes very long. When such is the case, either from nature, or from the influence of circumstances, the cultivation of a moustache is an immense improvement to the appearance. The principal thing that should be borne in mind regarding the "toilet" aspect of the beard and moustache is that both should be most carefully trimmed and tended. Carelessness in these respects is unpardonable. Also, if they do not grow luxuriantly, they are best kept shaved. A moustache and beard should be "Not at all, or all in all." A few weak and straggling hairs on an unwilling lip or chin are pitiable objects. They rob the possessor of his dignity. Let him vigorously and constantly shave, and frequently use friction. At the same time, he need scarcely emulate the "courteous Antony," who, on receiving Cleopatra's invitation to supper,

Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast.

It is too often forgotten that the size of the moustache should be regulated by that of the nose. A man with

A TRIVIAL NOSE

should not wear a large moustache. Doing so will increase the insignificance of his insignificant nose. With a large nose, the moustache may be large too, but a good authority has declared that its ends should never extend further than in a straight line with the outer corners of the eyes. Sometimes the ends of a man's moustache are visible to persons walking behind him. This imparts to him a belligerent, aggressive air, that makes small children refrain from asking him the time, and saves him from being asked the way by puzzled pedestrians. Sometimes a front view reveals a kindly fold of lip and chin which contradicts the impression made by the fierce moustache. This ornament is full of expression. An artistic temperament is denoted by its soft silkiness of texture and curved droop at the corners. A lively vivacity, however it may be held in check by the "cultivated stoicism," as Carlyle phrased it, of the educated Englishman, may be plainly read in the moustache that actively bristles at the ends and turns neither up nor down. A flaccid weakness of disposition is only too easily discerned in the scanty herbage that is all the most assiduous cultivation, supplemented by numerous washes and unguents, can produce on the naturally barren spaces of the upper lip. The

UPCURLED MOUSTACHE

bespeaks the dandy, contemptible enough if he is only a dandy; but he often manages to combine an almost effeminate care and fastidiousness in matters of the toilet with qualities that might, at first sight appear to be inconsistent with dandyism. A love of beauty and elegance and a high standard of personal purity are qualities to be encouraged, even if they occasionally lead their possessors to bestow excessive care upon the exterior. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table is eloquent in defence of the dandy. He reminds us that the Duke of Wellington said that his dandy officers were his best officers, and observes that a good many powerful and dangerous people have had a decided dash of this quality about them. Many a good-looking man must have regretted, at some period of his life, when he has been anxious to look his best, that the exigencies of fashion oblige the frequenters of good society to have the hair trimmed so unpicturesquely close to the head. Its softening effect when allowed to be long enough to form a kind of frame for the forehead, may be estimated by a glance at the pictures of our own grandfathers. It might be imagined that with hair so short as it is now worn, there would be little chance of varying its style or adapting its arrangement to the face and general characteristics. But there are many opportunties for dissimilarity after all. One man sweeps it all back from the forehead; another brushes it down over his brow; a third allows the top part to fall about in every direction; while a fourth has all the lines of his hair running the same way, like those of a little brook. All these things tell for character, and much of our first opinion of each other is intimately connected with the fashion of wearing the hair, the beard, and the moustache, just as men were often judged by their whiskers some thirty years ago.

WHEN Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was returning home from Switzerland, with her mother, by special train, a short time ago, there was a sudden stoppage at the station of Rohrmoos, near Munich. The alarm-cord had been unaccountably drawn. The railway officials, standing just outside the Queen's carriage, discussed the subject with the Royal travelling commissioner in terms of strong disapproval, and the Commissioner was heard to ask: "Who can have pulled the cord?" Suddenly the little Queen's head appeared at the window, and she cried, in great concern: "It wasn't me, please!" The officials refrained from showing their amusement, and the train continued on its way.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—The Sardou family were, the other day, the most prominent family in the church of Marly-le-Roi. M. Victorien Sardou provided the large brioche cake, known as "blessed bread," and distributed it to the congregation cut up into small pieces. "Pain-benit" is, in country churches, handed round every Sunday after High Mass. The well-to-do parishioners furnish it. On the occasion I speak of, Mlle. Sardou carried round the poor-box, and M. Sardou fils played a violin solo.

A TALE OF THE COVENANTERS.

MR. CROCKETT has made some reputation by his "Raiders," and "The Stickit Minister." He will not make much more, thinks a reviewer of his latest work, and he may lose what he has acquired, if he writes much in the style of "Mad Sir Uchtred." One can understand a clever writer like Mr. Crockett—and one is tempted to think he is more than clever—knocking off "Mad Sir Uchtred," just for the fun of the thing; as a "tour de force," just to see how he could reel off inventions and pile up coincidences, no matter how amazingly improbable. If that was his purpose, he has succeeded admirably. There are as many miraculous coincidences in this short story, which you may read through in an hour and a half, as would stock half-a-dozen melodramas of the blood-curdling-sentimental sort. If it was Mr. Crockett's purpose to turn out, in all seriousness, a work of literary art, he has failed. Yet he begins well—very well—and his reader follows him through fifty pages, from the start, before the change comes. In these preliminary fifty pages there are the elements of what might have been a moving and powerful story. Sir Uchtred, the morose—as they say in Scotch "dour"—Galloway laird, who has thrown over the psalm-singing, prayer-mongering Covenanters and turned King's man, might, in the hands of an artist, have become something better than a runaway maniac. His wife, Philippa, the beauty from a French convent, as refined, gay, and attractive as Sir Uchtred was rude, gloomy, and repellent—the singing lark, as it were, in the eagle's eyrie—would have supplied the element of artistic contrast. Sir Uchtred's half brother, Randolph, falls in love with my lady, and Sir Uchtred knows it, scowls at the rash young fellow, clutches his thirsty blade, and performs sundry other threatening gestures. Yet Randolph's love for my lady leads to no sort of catastrophe. The catastrophe has quite another origin. The reason doubtless was—for Mr. Crockett himself states it—that Sir Uchtred was too well aware of his adoring wife's loyalty. But in that case, why did Sir Uchtred scowl and mutter so at the young fool? Here is one of the scenes between the young people—Philippa and Randolph. They are talking on the terrace, and Sir Uchtred, inside, is watching them:

"Go hence and scent thy ringlets, waterfly!" scorned Philippa, flicking the branch of May blossom at the winking dandelions in the grass, "I have no need for the service of menmaids. But at Castle Stewart the lady complained to me on Sunday, after Mess John made an end of service, concerning the rudeness of her maidens. She hath need of the like of thee. Thou art not rude, waterfly!"

And as she spoke she laughed tinklingly in her throat, like water that runs over loose pebbles in a shallow place, mightily pretty to hear.

"Wherefore does it please you to be cruel, lady of my love?" said Randolph, trying to anger her with his words.

But she only laughed again merrily, till one heard the water of the beck laugh also in the sunshine for company. And in his study Sir Uchtred laughed, but otherwise, for his mirth made no sound.

"'Lady of thy love,'" scoffed Philippa, "hath a popinjay a love? Can a waterfly be amorous? I saw one only this morning, caressing his own silly crown, and smoothing down his shining wings. Is not that rather the way of the waterfly? No, Randolph, do not thou meddle with love-making, I pray thee. After all, that is a man's matter."

"It pleases you to be witty, my lady," replied Randolph; "but know that hearts break under silken doublets as mine is breaking for you, for even a glinting waterfly may love—ay, and die of it too!"

It was not that scene, nor anythiug like it, that drove the Galloway laird mad. His madness came about in this wise. From Covenanter and Whig having turned Cavalier, Sir Uchtred took horse, with 16 troopers at his back, to turn out of his kirk and manse Alexander Renfield, the Minister of Kirkchrist whom the people loved. His followers were "ready to kill man and kiss maid in the King's name, as was rare sport in the country of the Whigs.

An hour afterwards, clattering in iron and bravery, Uchtred of Garthland turned his bridle and rode up the kirk loaning. As he came under the wall of the manse the lilac blossom hung overhead; and Uchtred, having sword in hand, in wantonness cut a branch of the scented blossom and caught it as it fell.

There was a great silence in the kirk as the men rode forward. A bronze-faced congregation sat listening to one who preached to them from an old black pulpit over which hung a sounding-board. Every man heard the trampling of the horses, yet none so much as turned his head about. The minister who preached was a little fair man, slender and delicate. It seemed as though a breath of wind might blow him away. Yet he swayed the folks' hearts as the breath of God that blows upon the trees of the forest.

"Christ hath a folk in Scotland that shall not fail Him, though the horse and his rider trample them under foot, yet shall they that love the Lord not be utterly cast down." So ran the sermon, and the people listened.

With that Sir Uchtred of Garthland set the hilt of his sword to the door and drave it open, both leaves of it clashing back against the wall. Then bowing his head, but not for meekness, upon his horse's neck, he rode in, armed as he was—into the quiet and solemn house of prayer. The spray of cut lilac bloom from the manse wall was in his hand, and the babe in the arms of the minister's wife crowed to pluck it as the war-horse clattered up the aisle. Then in the narrow seats the men stood up, grim and silent, while the women sat and trembled, some crying out to God to help them in their trouble.

But the little fair man in the pulpit, that had feared the face of God all his days, feared not the face of man. Perhaps no man who truly does the one can do the other. He put out his hand with a gesture of command to the people and to the intruder, as a general who halts a squadron. "Uchtred Dowall of Garthland, perjured and manswore, in the name of the Lord I arrest thee from coming further."

And Sir Uchtred, though a proud man, stayed. But for all that he cried the King's commission for the taking of Alexander Renfield, because of nonconformity and resisting the King's authority for the shutting up of the kirk, and the warranty for the poinding of his goods and chattels which were escheat to the Crown.

So the little fair man came down. But even as he was on the stairway he turned him about and laid his hand on the pulpit door, saying, "Alexander Renfield hath steeked thee in the name of Most High God. See and bide thou shut till the Lord send a man to open thee in his own good time."

Then follows a scene like a modern Irish eviction, while the minister stands prisoner between two troopers. The evictors throw all the furniture and bedding outside, and heap them up, with "the children's cradle on high atop of all." When Sir Uchtred directed a soldier to set fire to the pile, the minister's wife wailed aloud. It was only for the cradle that her foot would rock no more. She had seen so many flaxen heads in it, and some of them were now within the veil. So when the cradle was set on the heap to be burned, she cried aloud as she had not done when God took her bairns themselves out of her arms.

In the allusion to the rocking, and to the children behind the veil, there is the touch of charactistic Scottish pathos. It was pretty sure to come some time; but it is the only pathetic touch (that we can remember) in the whole story. Just when the soldier was about to apply the match, the captive minister pronounced his curse upon Sir Uchtred, and prophesied that he would eat grass like Nebuchadnezzar. "As a strained fiddle string that snaps, so a chord twanged in Sir Uchtred's head. He fell to the ground, gnashed his teeth, foamed, and to cut the incidents short, "he ran with surprising swiftness across the fields, taking burns and deep linns in his stride, and overleaping rocks and fences as a deer leaps, so that the horsemen were left far behind, and could not by any means lay hands upon him."

Here, then, comes the artistic break-down of the story. Of course, the coincidence might have happened. There was nothing impossible in it. Except Sir Uchtred's naturally gloomy disposition, and the fact that, as a pious Covenanter, he had carried the silver cups at the sacrament of the Lord's supper—which accusing fact may have come to his memory—there is nothing to account for Sir Uchtred's sudden fit of madness. The fit, then, is a miraculous intervention; the artist falls back on his machine-god. But given that miraculous fit, and the visions which the runaway maniac sees in his solitary life among the rocks are quite natural. They are also powerfully described. Nor, we may add, are they the only indications in the short story that Mr. Crockett can be, when he is at his best, a very powerful writer. We wish to be perfectly fair with him—to "slate" when he is at fault, to praise him when he deserves it. It was perfectly natural that the madman should fancy he heard his little son's voice in the wind, and the voices of children for whose orphanhood he was responsible; and that the infant Christ appeared to him, and that he himself was the Prince of Darkness. But the following passage is an artistic mistake—

He saw himself like Lucifer, Star of the Morning, flash out of the blackness between the tingling points of light, for a moment curve in trailing fire across the firmament, and plunge into the lake of eternal fire in which burn for ever all the sins and despairs of the universe.

The madman never thought of tingling points of light, nor of a curve of trailing fire. It was only Mr. Crockett who did. The rest of the story is chiefly made up of extravagant improbabilities, some of which rise—or sink—into burlesque, a fate from which a right sense of humour should have saved Mr. Crockett. On the moors, and among the hills, half-clad in skins, mad Sir Uchtred roams for three years, within sight of his own home. Once upon a time, when Randolph was vainly paying court to my lady, they both saw his pale, wild face at the window. Sir Uchtred was off, of course, like lightning. The only companion whom the madman had in his solitude was a wild cat, whose broken limb he had cured. Here is a scene between the cat and a weasel while mad Sir Uchtred is asleep.

The great wild cat that slept in Mad Uchtred's bosom opened an eye when the front of the morning showed over the Range of Kells. It was a glorious promise of sunrise, but the wild beast in the madman's arms heeded it not. What the eye of the wild cat lighted upon was a spark of red in the stones—a spark that flitted and over-flitted, yet drew always nearer. It was weasel among the stones, gazing fascinated at the naked and hairy throat of the wild man, who lay with his head thrown back among the leaves.

The beasts saw one another; but the will of the weasel was to the man, and to the blood that leapt under the skin of his neck. It wormed its way among the stones, rearing a yellow snaky head, with glittering eyes of ruby red, watching where in the sleeping man the live pulse beat.

The wild cat made no sign nor prepared to spring till the weasel had almost set its nose against the neck of Uchtred of Garthland. Then the cat sprang, gripping the slim, snaky back in the middle. The weasel bent like a whip to bite; but the wild cat snapped it like a rotten stick, and, letting it fall writhing, looked about quickly lest the sleeping man should have wakened.

After three years Philippa goes in search of her mad husband. Why so late? She too sleeps on the moor. On waking at sunrise she finds her husband's signet ring, and some water and berries (why not strawberries and cream) placed beside her. Another miraculous event. Clearly mad Sir Uchtred was coming to. Then the brother, with bloodhounds, &c., went to hunt his mad brother. The brother gets his leg broken, and is discovered in a most convenient situation by the madman. The madman, who had long been dreaming of vengeance would have put his brother to death by slow torture with the wild cat's help (that was the plan) but in the nick of time his heart was softened by the sound of church bells. But we must hasten to an end. "Philippa lived long and happily with Uchtred, and he was a wise man and great in the land, though he never loved the Whigs or the Dutch." There are few things more wonderful in story than Mad Uchtred's feats in running and leaping over crags and morasses, and in killing bloodhounds sent in search of him. Mr. Crockett's English is strong and pure. He has the knack of hitting off a vivid picture in a choice word or two; and, in spite of all its melodramatic feats, this second volume of Mr. Fisher Unwin's "Autonym Library" is exceedingly well written.

THE WELLMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A TERRIBLE JOURNEY.

THE "Vossische Zeitung" has received a report from Christiania confirming the statement that the Ragnvald Jarl has been crushed by the ice. The vessel had been anchored in an ice-bay off Walden Island, which was reached on the 17th of May. On the 24th the expedition, consisting of sixteen men, started on their sleigh journey with 40 dogs and provisions for 40 days, some of the vessel's crew going with them for a few days to assist with the heavy transport. On the 28th of May the ice pressed from all sides against the ship. The crew were just taking their coffee when the strong vessel was so badly crushed that the water rushed in. It was all over in a few minutes, but the boats and provisions had been taken out on to the ice before the catastrophe, and since the ship did not sink, but remained fixed in the ice, it was possible to save many things, such as coal, which was taken out through holes cut in the ship's sides. At first some of the crew took shelter in one of the large dog-kennels, but afterwards a building, which might be utilised by the expedition to their return, was erected with material from the ship.

Mr. Wellman was informed of the accident by a special messenger, and returned with Mr. Dodge and another man. Captain Bottolfsen, Herr Wastfeldt, and a sailor declared themselves ready to start on a journey towards the south in a boat, in order to bring the news to Norway, and Mr. Wellman returned to the main body of his expedition on the 31st of May.

Captain Bottolfsen had to defer his journey however, owing to the pack-ice. Meanwhile Mr. Winship, the English engineer, Herr Heyerdahl, the Norwegian explorer, the second pilot of the Ragnvald Jarl, and another man returned to Walden Island, it having been arranged that they were to accompany the expedition only for a few days on its sleigh journey. Those who advanced to the north numbered, therefore, only 12 men. Mr. Winship and his companions had left Mr. Wellman on the 17th of June, he being at that time seven miles east of Cape Platen. On the 28th of June Bottolfsen, Winship, Wastfeldt, Heyerdahl, and Hovde set out on the voyage south in a small aluminium boat only 12 feet long. The journey was beset with the greatest difficulties. They struggled on for four weeks, making 230 English miles along the coast of Spitzbergen in the midst of storm and ice, sometimes hauling their boat after them, sometimes rowing or sailing. Their way lay at first towards the North Cape, then along the coast to Shoal Point, from there round the Fjord of Russe to Cape Sparre, and thence across Hinlopen Strait. Here they came upon open water and violent winds set in; after they had safely landed on the west side of the Strait, Heyerdahl, Winship, and Wastfeldt went by land to Hekla Hook, where they met the boat, and their two companions. They then crossed the Treurenberg Fjord, after which the three men continued on foot, and met the boat west of Verlegen Hook. From there the journey was continued by water as far as Mossel Bay. When they reached Norse Bay they found a building which had been erected by the Tromso Skippers' Association, and there they found provisions. Finally, they met a number of whaling vessels, one of which, the cutter Malygin, brought them back to Norway.

The journey of Captain Bottolfsen and his companions would have been a trying one even for the most hardened explorers. The cold was all the more felt since they carried no clothes with them but what they had on. When the boat had been launched they were compelled to throw part of their clothing overboard in order to lighten it. The worst part of their trip was the crossing of the straits of Hinlopen. There all five a one time or another fell into the water while making their way over the ice, and all were wet through and almost frozen. The ice moved along the Straits with the rapidity of a sailing vessel, and threatened to submerge the boat. Two men had to bail continually.

Consul Wright, Mr. Wellman's agent at Tromso, is equipping a new boat to call for the Wellman expedition at Spitzbergen on their return.

A Reuter's telegram, dated New York, August 8, adds:—When Captain Bottolfsen reached Mossel Bay an old gig was found and repaired. Both boats then attempted to cross Wide Bay, but were compelled to return by fog and ice. On the 15th of July the boats made a second venture but when nearly across the fjord the ice became so dense that it was impossible to proceed. The gig was then left behind and the party proceeded over the ice, hauling the aluminium boat with them. Near Grey Hook open water was again found, but on the sea between that place and Welcome Point was blocked by ice. The party rowed in a south-westerly direction to some egg island, where the scanty commissariat was replenished with sea birds' eggs and fuel. Seven Norwegian sealers were sighted to the east of Norse Islands, but all attempts to signal to them were ineffectual. At length the party reached Norse Bay, where they found Nordenskjold's Hut, with the provisions and depot maintained by the Tromso Shippers' Association. They rounded Welcome Point on July 19, and were taken on board the sloop Malygen, which conveyed them to Tromso. They landed Heyerdahl at Dane's Island with Herr Oyen, who was well, but still declined to leave. It is added that Herr Oyen said that he preferred to be left alone, as he could not have with him as companion the man whom he wished to have. During the coast journey the explorers luckily shot a few Polar bears and rein-deer. The aluminium boats were of the greatest service to the expedition, but the dogs had to be shot as they got sore feet. The party of six left on Walden Island will, it is thought, be rescued by one of the sealers, as the ice and weather conditions have changed so much for the better that they could now proceed eastwards.

OFFICIAL figures just published confirm the general impression that horse-racing is becoming increasingly popular in France. The number of racecourses throughout the country is now 280. A year ago it was 272. Race-meetings have increased during the same period from 645 to 669. The increase in the total value of the prizes has been more than £40,000 sterling, the aggregate of the prizes now amounting to considerably over £400,000. In round numbers, the following are the amounts supplied by the different contributors:—The State £22,000, the Departmental authorities £9,000, racing societies £360,000, towns £22,000, and railway companies and other bodies £15,000. Flat-racing absorbs about one-half the total, and of the other half rather less than four-fifths goes to steeple-chasing, and rather more than one-fifth to trotting races.

A BALLOON ASCENT IN 1785.

MR. J. F. S. GORDON, writing to the "Glasgow Herald," sends some very interesting extracts from letters in his possession, by Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, the first aerial traveller in Great Britain. Lunardi was born at Lucca, 11th January, 1759, and died in poverty on 31st July, 1806, in the Convent of Barbadina at Lisbon, of decline. The letters include a cutting from the "Glasgow Advertiser," reporting an ascent of Lunardi from that city in November, 1785, as follows:—

HOW IT WAS FILLED.

"On Wednesday last Mr. Lunardi fulfilled his promise in ascending in his aerial car from this city. He came to the place appointed at 11 o'clock forenoon in company with the officers of the 27th Regiment, preceded by the musical band, and followed by all the soldiers under arms. After they had taken their stations at proper places, everything was got ready for beginning the operation about 12. The balloon was suspended at the east end of St. Andrew's Church by a rope stretched between the top of the church and the ground at some distance. Three very large casks with iron hoops were sunk to some depth in the ground for the purpose of containing the oil of vitriol and iron necessary for the operation. These casks were furnished with large tin tubes, which, passing through a large vessel of water to cool the vapour, united into one, round which the mouth of the balloon was tied. Upwards of a ton weight of iron shavings were divided among the casks, and five or six tons of water along with them. A large tub lined with lead in the underpart, with a hole in the bottom, was used as a funnel. This hole was closely stopt up with a stick until the quantity of oil of vitriol destined for each cask was put into it, when, by pulling out the stick, the whole quantity rushed in at once. There were 16 large bottles of oil of vitriol used, in all containing upwards of 2,000lb. On mixing such a quantity of heterogeneous substances together, a tumult, effervescence, and heat were instantly generated to such a degree as cannot be conceived by those who have not been eye-witnesses of similar operations. The vapour instantly issued out with great velocity, and, ascending in the balloon, began to swell it first at the top, so it became quite round and full there, while the under-part remained quite flaccid. By degrees the swelling proceeded downwards, and the net with which the balloon was covered began to embrace it closely. About half an hour after 12 it was inflated sufficiently to carry its own weight, so that the rope by which it was suspended became no longer necessary, and was therefore taken away. The wind struck one side of it considerably, which rendering the operation of filling somewhat difficult, it was pulled down by means of the net and cords affixed to it as close to the ground as possible, which removed that difficulty. It was kept in this position till about half an hour after one, and though the smell indicated some loss of inflammable air, yet, considering the large scale on which the operation was conducted, we cannot help thinking that the chemical part was performed with great dexterity.

THE START.

"As the balloon now began to pull very strongly upwards it was no longer confined, but gradually suffered to rise to its full length, when it appeared of a beautiful oval shape, but still somewhat flaccid in the under-part. The car being now appended, Mr. Lunardi took his place, drest in his regimentals, amidst the anxious expectations of the spectators. At a quarter before two the balloon, now floating with Mr. Lunardi in it, was conducted to some distance from the church, in order to give a more full view of his ascent. It was then let go, and began to rise somewhat slowly, but Mr. Lunardi soon quickened it by throwing out a sandbag, and, as its ascending power was not yet answerable to his wishes, he in a few minutes threw out another, and after that a third. Thus the balloon rose with great rapidity, to the admiration of every one who saw it, and, being impelled by a fresh gale, flew also with immense velocity in a south-easterly direction as it ascended, and during this ascent Mr. Lunardi gradually lowered his flag to a considerable distance from the balloon, which occasioned no little uneasiness among the spectators, many of whom imagined that the car was getting loose, and falling away. In about a quarter of an hour our adventurous hero was lost in a cloud, to the great concern of the spectators, and though a glimpse or two of the ballon were afterwards obtained it was impossible to view it distinctly for any length of time. He was seen passing over Hamilton at two o'clock, so that he must have been flying at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The magistrates, in testimony of their esteem for Mr. Lunardi, ordered the bells to be set a ringing, and in about 10 minutes after he was seen passing over Lanark. It was impossible to describe the astonishment which Mr. Lunardi's ascent occasioned in this place. Indeed the sight of the balloon, with Mr. Lunardi ascending along with it, was majestic and beautiful beyond description. To this, indeed, the gracefulness and genteel air of his person, with his easy intrepidity in the movement of his ascent, contributed not a little. The most majestic part of the scene, indeed, was only visible to those in the churchyard, being in a great measure lost by the rest of the spectators who did not purchase tickets. The concourse of people was amazing. The green, the tops of the houses, and all places where the sight could be had for nothing was immensely crowded. Many were amazingly affected. Some shed tears, and some fainted; while others insisted that he was in compact with the devil, and ought to be looked upon as a man reprobated by the Almighty.

A WELCOME LETTER.

"While the balloon was filling the company were entertained by the musical band of the 27th Regiment, just now quartered here, who played a quick march as he went up. It is computed that there were upwards of 100,000 spectators assembled on this occasion, among whom were the greatest number of ladies ever seen in Glasgow, who were all very much interested in Mr. Lunardi's safety. As no accounts of his landing arrived on Thursday, many people began to fear some fatal accident, but their apprehensions were happily dispelled by a letter to Colonel Fergusson, in which the aeronaut announced that at 42 minutes after three o'clock on Wednesday evening, I touched the ground upon high hills, where the wind being very fresh, the cable gave way, and I lost the great anchor and flag; the balloon, being then lighter, ascended to a considerable height, and entirely lost sight of the earth. At 55 minutes after three I finally descended about two miles to the east of Alemoor, on the water of Ale, in Selkirkshire, and luckily met with Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, who were riding on the mountains on their way home from a visit; and the lady took my place (being lighter) in the balloon, went three miles in it."

THE AERONAUT'S STORY.

Mr. Lunardi wrote the following account of his voyage:—"At five minutes before two by my watch I parted from the ground, but could not judge of the ascending power of the balloon by reason of its waving with the wind, which was pretty high. Being therefore apprehensive of its again descending to the ground, I threw out two bags of sand in the very churchyard, after which I ascended with great velocity, and saluted the very respectable and brilliant company whom I had left, and the multitude of spectators who were assembled all round, by lowering my flag about 60ft. from the bottom of gallery. It was now exactly two o'clock when I entered a very thick but small cloud, on which I pulled the valve in order to descend below it, but the ascending power, was too great, so that I continued to rise for some time longer. On my coming again in sight of Glasgow I found the compass had shifted 4-36; the wind being N.-W. I now passed through higher clouds, and at five minutes after two saw Hamilton about two miles distant. The balloon had now lost its rising power, the rarefication of the air having expelled a great quantity out of it. I could see Lanark very well, but it was soon intercepted by a small and thick cloud. Finding myself descending I threw out half of bag of sand, but that proving insufficient I threw down the whole, on which the balloon stood motionless for about two minutes, and then began to ascend at a good rate. I entered a thick cloud about three-quarters of a mile perpendicular. When I could see neither heaven nor earth, being, in short, involved in an ocean of clouds, which about a mile above me I perceived were of different and beautiful colours. While involved in

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

HEALTH.—It is a pity the Army Medical Report should appear as it does so very late. All other documents of the same kind laid before Parliament come out within six months of the end of the year of which they furnish official details. Even the Annual General Return full of facts and figures as it is, is issued in a complete form within eight or nine months or so of the end of the year. The Army Medical Report for some reason is generally eighteen months behind time. This, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," robs it of course of much of its value, and tends also to do injury to the Medical Office in Victoria Street, which rests under the imputation of being wanting in that great requirement of this progressive age—"go." We have referred more than once to the matter; the medical papers have supported our views; but though there has not been wanting evidence of a desire to expedite the publication of the report, no great amount of progress has been made towards the desired end. The report lately presented to Parliament deals with the medical arrangements of the army for the year 1892. The average strength of the troops serving at home and abroad in the year 1892 is given as 199,049 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men (exclusive of colonial corps); the admissions into hospital in this force were 206,034, and the deaths 1,902. The rates represented by these numbers are for admissions into hospital 1035·1 and for deaths 9·46 per 1,000 of the average annual strength, the latter being calculated on a strength of 200,984, which includes detached men. There is little to find fault with in these figures. They show a marked improvement in the general health of the army, and this at a time when the physique of the rank and file is nothing to boast about, to put the case as lightly as possible. To be more precise we must turn to the table of ratios of admission to strength.

The manœuvres have shown the necessity for improving the coaling facilities in the first-class cruisers of the Crescent class, as, according to the "Times" correspondent, it was found impossible to stow more than nineteen tons an hour in the Theseus. The Theseus, like the Crescent, can carry 850 tons in her bunkers, so that it is obvious that, unless means are found for expediting the rate of stowing coal, it will take cruisers of this class at least two days, working day and night, to complete for sea. As coal can be put on board very much quicker, time is also wasted which might enable other ships to complete with coal. On the whole, however, the coaling arrangements for these manœuvres have been very good, though miscalculations of the needs of the fleet were made in one or two instances, which shows the wisdom of the Admiralty in placing specially selected officers, with previous experience, in charge of the coaling arrangements. We quite agree with the suggestion of the "Times" that the labour of coaling should be undertaken by a special staff enlisted for the purpose, and commanded by naval officers, as it is quite conceivable that in time of war the crews of battleships and cruisers coming in to refill their bunkers would be so jaded and tired with work at sea as to be quite unfit for the heavy and arduous work of coaling ship. One advantage of a special corps also would be that the work would be done very much quicker, and the ships would consequently be the sooner fit for duty.

Sir George White, the Commander-in-Chief in India, was so struck by the alleged effects of intemperance as the main cause of crime and disease in that army that he tested the returns for himself. The result is truly surprising. Of 1,450 soldiers tried at district courts-martial only thirty-four were abstainers. Of 1,150 soldiers tried by regimental courts-martial only thirty-nine were abstainers. The number of abstainers in the British Army in India has rapidly advanced from 13,487 in 1890 to 22,389 in 1894. Yet of the total of 2,608 courts-martial last year only seventy-three have been held for the trial of members of the Army Temperance Association. My experience tells me, says the Comander-in-Chief, that nearly all the crime in the British Army in India is directly or indirectly traceable to drinking to excess. Scarcely less remarkable are the effects of temperance upon the health of the British soldier in India. In twenty-two different corps impartially selected as representative of the English, Scotch, and Irish regiments, the admissions into hospital were 5½ per cent. among abstainers and 10 per cent. among non-abstainers.

The Russian Army is full of funny things. Thus, the biggest fellows are detailed for duty in the body-guard regiment, "Preobrashenski," founded by Peter the Great, and originally composed of that monarch's personal friends, all giants in their way. The Czar's family takes great pride in this regiment, and on the named day of its patron saint attends the festivities in a body, usually reinforced by foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. Then there is the Ismallowski regiment where only fair men are tolerated, and the well-known Pawlow Guards, all of whom must have "retrousse" noses. The regulations of the Guard Chasseurs, on the other hand, admit only dark-haired men. Only very rarely does a line officer succeed in obtaining a commission in the War Academy and eventually in the general staff. It should be mentioned, however, that the majority are unfitted for such advancement. The requirements of the officers' examination in the line are considerably less stringent than those upon which the admission to the Guards' officers corps are based; the aspirant's social standing is not at all considered, and, to complete the wretchedness of the line officer, his pay is ridiculously small and inadequate, especially that of the infantry officer, the lieutenant receiving not more than forty pounds a year all told. The captain has a little over sixty pounds, the major ninety. The most abject poverty prevails among them, and only a few of the younger officers own more than one uniform, which must do service in ordinary and on parade alike. The infantry private of the line receives in money about thirteen shillings a year, including the Czar's and others' presents.

M. Turpin's "Angel of death," as his new shell has been graphically called, has been rejected by the Technical Committee at the War Office in Paris, which was charged to test the wholesale power he claimed for it. He said that with a dozen such "Angels" he could mow down a whole army or clear off in no time" a seaside town. His destroyer is a shell made on the same principle as the sky rocket which shoots out a number of Roman candles, each one of which multiplies itself in geometrical progression, and so on until the explosive capacity is exhausted. No sooner was the principle of M. Turpin's shell known than a number of other inventors came forward to claim priority for themselves. The first time the repetition projectile was thought of in France was during the siege. It suggested itself to an engraver named Regnier, who committed suicide. The idea was found in his papers and submitted to General Trochu as an infallible means for destroying the Prussians. While the committee believes that the engine of destruction, such as it has been presented to the Committee, presents such a poor prospect of success, the Government is recommended to experiment further on bombs provided by M. Turpin himself and under his supervision.

An important alteration in regard to the issue of the volunteer long service medal is notified from the War Office. The paragraph of the original order defining the volunteers eligible for the medal has now been amended as follows:—"The medal will be granted to all volunteers (including volunteers who have retired, and officers who have served in the ranks, but have not qualified for the volunteer officers' decoration) on completion of twenty years' service in the volunteer force, provided that they are recommended by their present or former commanding officers in the manner prescribed." By the original order the medal could only be granted to twenty years' men who were still actually serving on January 1, 1893, excluding all who had retired before that date.

We hear a great deal about Crimean veterans; indeed the Press and Parliament itself is often occupied with discussions regarding the welfare of the survivors of the gallant army which so well upheld our national honour in the last war with Russia. So far it has been only the claims to consideration of the rank and file, and indeed only the absolutely necessitous among them, which have been urged on the public attention. But a correspondent in our last issue drew attention to a matter regarding the officers who took part in the campaign, which is in our opinion, as fully deserving of notice as any that has been hitherto touched upon. In speaking of the late General H. P. Hutton, a correspondent pointed out that that distinguished officer, although he had served with distinction not only in the Crimean war but previously throughout Lord Gough's campaign on the Sutlej, undoubtedly the hardest of our many Indian wars, and had subsequently commanded a regiment with the highest credit, never received even the lowest Order of the Bath. We do not propose to follow the correspondent into any comparison with recent instances in which that coveted decoration has been conferred, nor would we for one instant charge those in whose gift it lies with blindness to merit. But, says a Service paper, we do think that if the statutes of the order stand in the way of its being conferred in such cases they ought to be modified, and we think even more strongly that there are still surving to be rewarded officers who served, like the late General Hutton, in the great campaigns of forty or fifty years ago, and have since risen to high rank in the Army, without opportunity of adding to their war services, and so technically qualifying for what we are always being told is a war decoration reserved for field officers alone.

A Service paper wishes that it could be more widely made known among the classes from which the rank and file of our Army are drawn that in these days of deferred pay it is practically impossible for any soldier to die without leaving some sort of an estate. Even if the said estate is only a small sum of money amounting to a few pounds, it is only right that it should reach his relatives, in place of—as is too often the case—being merely swallowed up in the great gulf of "soldiers balances unclaimed."

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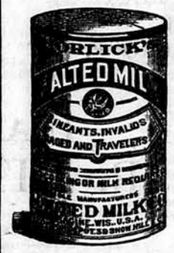

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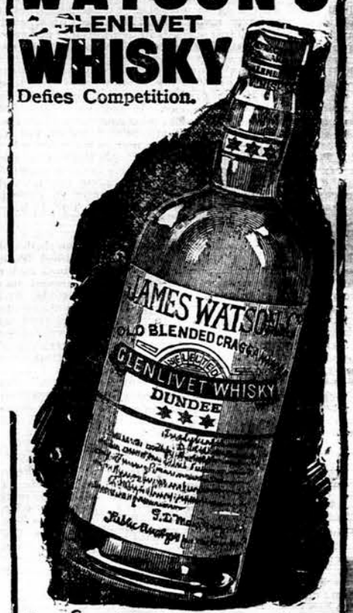

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